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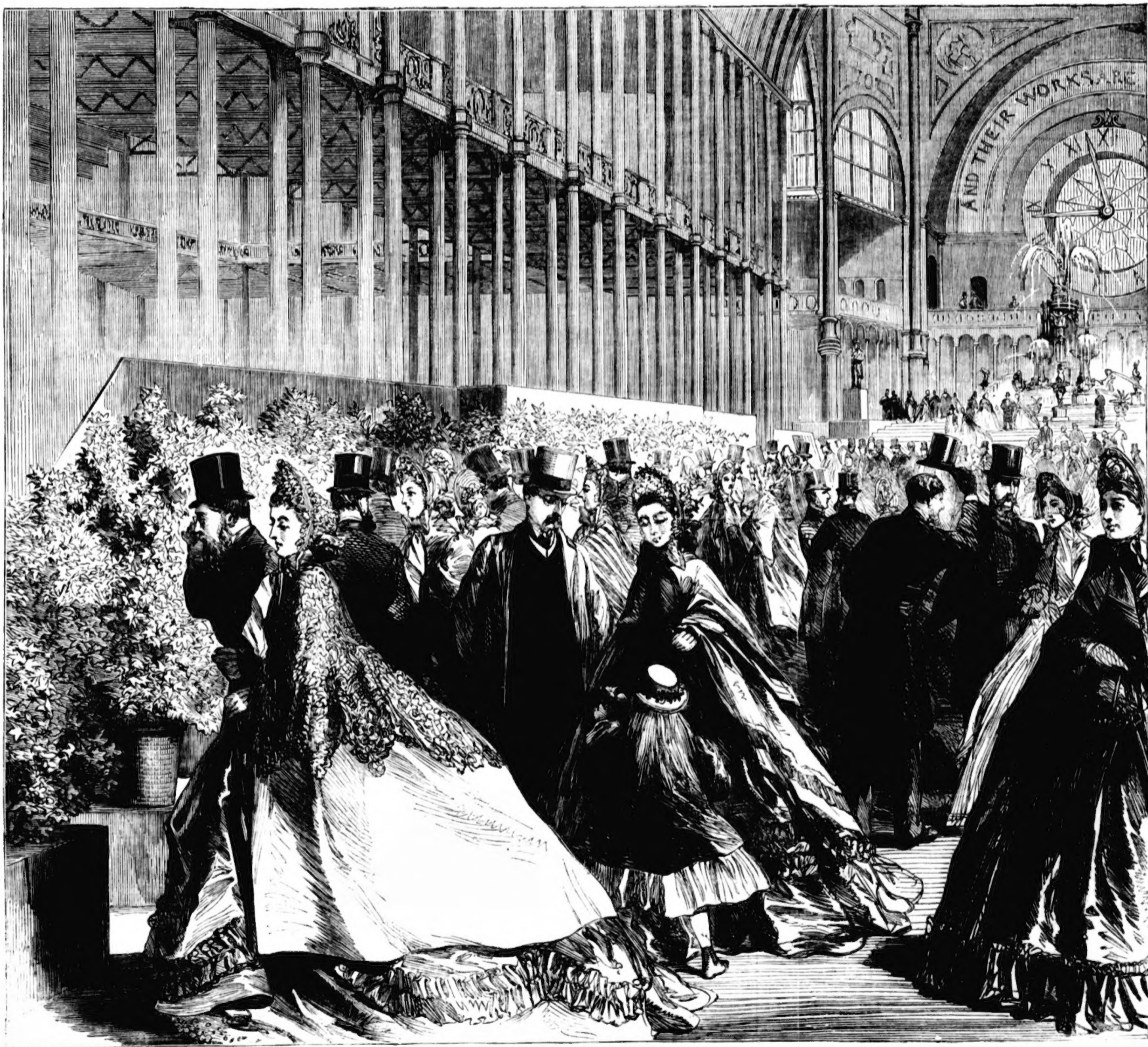
HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S OPPOSITION.

THAT the Emperor Napoleon should have bestowed the blessing of universal suffrage, at the outset of his career, upon a people whom he meant to govern despotically, and that under such a system he has ruled France like a despot, from the dark day of the coup d'état even unto these bright and prosperous times, has occasioned some confusion in certain minds. This first step of the Emperor has been thought speculative and hazardous to his policy even by those who do not believe in universal suffrage as a stumbling-block for tyrants; while those who do, find themselves compelled to deny that the French Government is tyrannical at all, or to fall back upon the dangerous and unphilosophical argument that, if the people of France are prosperous and contented, there is an end to the question. We know how far our Radicals, who utterly refuse

to give up their favourite dogma of the suffrage, have carried these false pretences and fallacious arguments in its defence; but the obvious way in which they have thus countenanced a system of government which drags, if it does not destroy, the liberties of the nation, has done more to abolish a taste for "the suffrage" in this country than all the representations of its most clever and most ardent opponents. Seeing what terrible sacrifices of consistency and common sense have to be made for its sake, an instinctive as well as a reasonable dread of it possesses the observer, and he soon begins to discover, what the fanatics who aspire to lead him will not see, that that which throws so shady an air of Republicanism over the Emperor's Government is the merest delusion—worse than a delusion.

In fact, universal suffrage is the safest, handiest, best tool

of a despot, whether he take the form of a demagogue or an Emperor. Louis Napoleon played a winning game with Fortune when he gave to every man in France the right to vote against him and his policies; it was the act not of a frank, constitutional governor—as he would like to be thought—but of a well-read, sagacious despot, as he is. Flatter the populace and ride whither you please upon their necks—this is the lesson which Napoleon has learned in his studies of the Cæsars; and, gifted with that fine tact and rare discrimination which are necessary to make flattery tell, he has carried the lesson into practice with remarkable skill and remarkable success. Universal suffrage, to begin with; after that a great deal of claptrap, some military success, a petted army, an embellished capital, a splendid Court (good for trade), carefully-selected prefects, the increase of commercial prosperity sure to follow on a strong Government and



FLOWER SHOW OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY IN THE NAVE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.

the practice of sound industrial principles, already established, — and "Vive l'Empereur!" The populace is, for the most part, won; for the rest, intimidated, or stupidly satisfied (as a vast number of the clownish always is, and every man counts) with things as they are. The Emperor does exactly as he pleases within the limits which intelligent tyrants are content to range, because those limits are safe, while they are sufficiently extensive for any ambition not absolutely besotted. But who supposes that the Emperor would willingly see the affairs of his empire controlled by its intelligence alone? Who imagines that he would tolerate the exercise of the suffrage by those only who are educated and who think? That is quite another thing. Universal suffrage is all very well, because that embraces every one who can be cajoled, or bamboozled, or bribed, or intimidated; but narrow the circle to those who are less amenable to those operations, and away goes the Imperial for true Constitutional Government. That Louis Napoleon never can and never will tolerate; and we see his dread of it signally betrayed in the conduct of these late elections.

To be sure, this is not the first time that his Majesty's Government have declared openly that the fair price for the boon of universal suffrage is universal submission to the will of the enlightened donor; but never before have they made it so clearly understood that independent legislators, men who are likely to question the Emperor's policy, and capable of discussing it, are not the sort of people whom free electors should send to sit in a free Parliament. Let us have no statesmen, no orators, cries M. Persigny; nobody who can think, nobody who can talk. The manifest duty of the country, if it cherishes a single spark of gratitude to the Emperor, is to return members who will remain silent when they do not applaud Ministers, and who will vote with them always. The Empire has given to France glory and prosperity; beware, says M. Persigny, how you introduce into the Legislative Chamber men low-minded and argumentative enough to debate the cost. In that case, the fatal consequences of "the Parliamentary régime" may return. There will be Ministerial crises, dull Parisian seasons, a fall in Rentes, operatives unemployed, workshops empty. All that did happen under the Parliamentary régime — and more, for the tranquillity of the streets was never for a moment certain; and you do not want revolution again? Revolution, with an improved Paris, where barricades have no chance and where artillery has such splendid opportunities? If so, then vote for "great speakers;" if not, then vote for the docile dumb, who have no "reactionary" crotchets about the Constitution, no disturbing foresight; no base misgivings about the cost of glory; no disposition, in short, to question the conduct of the Government, and no ability to make them formidable under any circumstances.

This is what M. Persigny has been preaching to enfranchised France, in language as unequivocal as that into which we have translated him. The Minister who is so convulsed at the bare mention of politicians who "disturb the passions of the people," when those passions are for independence, makes no scruple of plastering the walls of Paris with the most lucid appeals to such meaner sentiments as cowardice, selfishness, cupidity — all because there seems a probability that a dozen or twenty men of brains and integrity will be sent to Parliament. There is no disguise in these proclamations, no concealment in those desperate harangues which were set forth in the *Constitutionnel* and distributed over the country at the public cost. "Sympathy for the Imperial dynasty, gratitude for past favours, certainty for the future, that is what universal suffrage means;" and this plain declaration is embellished with equally unequivocal expressions of horror at the bare chance of a Thiers or a Montalembert coming into the Assembly with independence of mind, knowledge of Government, boldness of heart, and that most terrible gift — reasonable speech!

But M. Persigny has very considerably overdone it. He should never have published that frightfully candid definition of universal suffrage; he should never have shown, as he did, that even so thorough-going an admirer of the First Empire as M. Thiers is not to be trusted in the Legislative Chamber of the Second, if he happen to be a man of ability and of independent opinion. The result of the Minister's too-officious, too-devoted interference in the elections is, that the sturdy little opposition of five members is strengthened in numbers and in power to a degree which must be very inconvenient to the Emperor. The Mexican campaign, the state of the finances, and M. Persigny together, have returned an Opposition candidate by triumphant majorities for every one of the arrondissements of Paris except one, and even in that one the opponent of Government is believed to be certain of election; and the list of these candidates furnishes an array of names most hateful to Imperialist ears. In the provinces, too, the Opposition has had unexpected successes; more than one man dangerous to the self-aggrandisement of Emperors will be sent from country districts; but that Paris, the heart and brain of the empire, should make a clean sweep of Government nominees, that is the significant point of the elections. Not that we suppose for a moment that the edifice which Louis Napoleon has so carefully built up to his eternal memory is in any danger. The Empire is vigorous and only too popular; but we may now see it entering on a new phase. If the new-formed Opposition answers our just expectations, the French Emperor must soon declare himself a little more or a little less the despot. That they will allow him to stand still we do not at all believe. What we do confidently expect is to see them compel him to lift his hand from the nation's first liberties, or to bring it down upon them in a way which will crush them completely, and all opposition into the bargain.

THE FLOWER SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

WE mentioned last week that the first great show for the season of the Royal Horticultural Society took place in the Exhibition building, which had been placed at the disposal of the society for the purpose by Messrs. Kelk and Lucas. We now publish an Engraving showing the display in the vast interior, which had a very fine and imposing appearance, the spectacle presented being of a most gay and splendid character.

Great preparations had been made for the exhibition, and stands were erected down the whole length of the nave, well filled with all the floral novelties of the season. The band of the Royal Artillery and Coldstream Guards performed during the afternoon. Among those present were his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield and Major Teesdale; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge. The visitors, upwards of 7000, had free access to the society's grounds, and one object which particularly attracted attention was the memorial to the late Prince Consort, which is to be inaugurated on the 10th inst. The Prince's figure stands on a circular pedestal, at the four corners of which are four seated figures in bronze — Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The pedestal is enriched by polished granite columns, with bronze capitals, and the amount of ornamentation or variety in the architectural features of the pedestal is entirely owing to the suggestions and improvements added by the Prince Consort himself to the original design. The Prince's figure, it may be remembered, has been substituted for that of her Majesty, or rather, a figure of Britannia having the features of the Queen, which may be seen on the terrace just behind the memorial. It is understood that her Majesty will pay a visit to the Royal Horticultural Gardens on the 9th, the day before the ceremonial.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The great subject of interest in Paris is the result of the elections, which took place on Sunday and Monday, and have eventuated in the return of all the Opposition candidates for Paris, and of several in the provinces, though there the Government has secured a general triumph. The returns of the polling in Paris give the following results:—

M. Thiers is elected for the second district of Paris by a majority of 11,112 to 9857 votes for the Government candidate. M. Havin, director of the *Sicile*, the Opposition candidate, is elected by a large majority for the first district. M. Emile Olivier, Opposition candidate, obtained the largest number of all in the third district—viz., 18,151 to 9357 for the Government nominee. In the fourth district M. Ernest Picard, Opposition candidate, obtained 17,016 to 7552 for the Government nominee. In the fifth district M. Jules Favre, Opposition candidate, obtained 17,396 to 7552 for the Government nominee. In the sixth district, M. Guérout, Opposition candidate, obtained 11,110 to 9525 for the Government nominee; to 6655 for M. Cochon; 2226, M. Prevost Paradol, and 650 Jonvenal, Independent candidates. In this district another ballot takes place, as the absolute majority has not been obtained; but there is no doubt of the return of M. Guérout. In the seventh district M. Darimon, Opposition candidate, is elected. In the eighth district M. Jules Simon, Opposition candidate, has had the majority; and in the ninth district M. Pelletan, Opposition candidate, is returned by a considerable majority. There are at least ten Opposition deputies elected in the provinces to be added to the nine in Paris. MM. Marie and Berryer (a tremendous result this, added to the election of Thiers in Paris) are returned for Marseilles; M. Hénon (one of the "five") resumes his seat for Lyons; M. Lanjuinais, a Liberal of great talent, influence, and eloquence, has been returned for Nantes. The other Opposition members whose election is beyond question are Pichon (Lille), Lambrecht (for a northern district), Dorian (St. Etienne), Glais Bizin (Cotes du Nord), Pierron (Pas de Calais), and Garnier (Hautes Alpes). These have all obtained absolute majorities; but there are at least five cases of balloting, or second elections, in which the decisive result a fortnight hence will probably be in favour of the Opposition candidates. We may therefore expect a compact Opposition of twenty-five men; and these will be reinforced by defections from Government candidates on particular questions.

The most eminent of the unsuccessful Opposition candidates are MM. Montalembert, Odilon Barrot, Dufaure, Dupont de l'Eure, St. Marc Girardin, Prevost Paradol, and Lysterie. Changes in the Ministry are spoken of. M. Persigny, they say, goes to St. Petersburg as Ambassador. Another rumour is that M. de Morny takes the place of M. Walewski as Minister of State, and that M. Baroche succeeds M. de Morny as President of the new Legislative Corps. This, however, seems doubtful.

Admiral Jurien de la Gravière has arrived in Paris.

ITALY.

A telegram from Turin mentions that despatches received there from Naples state that the frigate Garibaldi had met two vessels in the waters of Lecce with Albanian brigands on board. One of them was sunk and the other captured. The brigands who were captured were imprisoned in the fortresses of Lecce and Brindisi.

Prince Humbert, the Heir-Apparent to the Crown, presided on Monday at the ceremony of letting water into the Grand Cavour Canal. An immense concourse assembled to witness the proceedings.

According to the Paris journal *La France*, "The Pontifical Government is preparing a reply to the assertions of Lord Palmerston relative to the state of things in the Pontifical States. This determination is said to have been approved by all the Catholic Powers."

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government has followed up the closing of the Chamber of Deputies by issuing a decree with the view of restricting the free action of the press. The decree empowers the administrative authorities to suspend temporarily or altogether newspapers whose attitude is, upon the whole, dangerous to the public welfare; and the authorities are also authorised to prohibit the admission of foreign newspapers when suspected of the same vague offences.

The King's health making it necessary that he should take the waters at Carlsbad for a time, it is reported that during his absence his Majesty will be represented by a Viceroy (Statthalter). The Crown Prince having declined, Prince Carl, the brother of the King, will, it is said, fill that post, and is prepared to go any length in carrying out the policy of the feudal party.

BRAZIL.

The Brazilian Chambers opened on the 3rd of May. The Emperor in his speech alluded to the dispute with England, the solution of which, he said, depended on the King of the Belgians. The Chambers unanimously voted an address, in which they declared themselves ready to make any sacrifice necessary to maintain the honor of Brazil.

MEXICO.

The intelligence received from Mexico gives very conflicting accounts of the progress of the French army. Advice via New York state that "the French have sustained two serious repulses before Puebla. They have only taken two insignificant forts, and have lost 3000 men in killed and wounded. Nearly all the wounded have died, owing to the climate. The rainy season was setting in, and the French themselves do not expect to reach Mexico before the autumn. General Comonfort is in the rear of the French with, it is said, 8000 cavalry, and nothing can be sent to the French army from Vera Cruz except under a strong escort. The French themselves are much disheartened. There are about 400 of their troops in Vera Cruz. The Mexicans allow mails to go up to Mexico; but none from that city have reached the coast for four months. This prevents intelligence respecting the interior from reaching the French. The Mexicans are fighting with

the most determined obstinacy. The houses in Puebla are flat-roofed, and every house is a fortress."

The following, on the other hand, is published by the *Times*, as from an eminent firm in the City:—"Letters from Orizaba, dated April 25 last, bring news from Puebla to the 20th. No fight had taken place before that town; but the French were pressing the siege vigorously, and had sustained no repulse. On the contrary, on the 19th they had obtained success at the Carmen Convent, routing the Mexicans, with great loss, at the point of the bayonet. The works of the siege had greatly advanced, and the fall of the city was expected."

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our intelligence from America is to the 23rd ult.

The case of Mr. Vallandigham was exciting great attention, and the conduct of General Burnside and the Government was severely censured. What has actually been done with Mr. Vallandigham seems uncertain. It was alleged that General Burnside had sentenced him to imprisonment in Fort Warren during the war, but the President had commuted this sentence to banishment to the South. At a meeting to protest against his arrest and sentence, held at Albany, a letter from Governor Seymour was read, which characterized the arrest as an act which had brought dishonour upon the country, which was full of danger to its citizens, and which bore upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the assumption of military power by the Government or its officials, asserting the right of free speech, and calling upon Mr. Lincoln to liberate Mr. Vallandigham. A party of soldiers who were present attempted to create a disturbance, but they were speedily ejected by the police. Considerable excitement existed in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th, growing out of a Democratic mass meeting held there. Speeches were made denunciatory of the war measures and the arbitrary acts of the Government, especially in the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. Forty or fifty persons were arrested for carrying concealed weapons and shouting for President Davis in the streets. As the railway trains were leaving the city in the evening shots were fired from the windows at the Soldiers' Home and the houses along the route. The trains were then stopped by the military authorities, and about 500 pistols and revolvers taken from the passengers.

General Burnside was still carrying matters with a high hand in Ohio, and had given notice to the journals that they must send him proofs of the leading articles and the news which they intend to publish, in order that his "imprimatur" may be attached to them. The Emperor of the French has been accused of harshness to the press; but he would seem to be one of the mildest of despots compared with Burnside. One of Burnside's military subordinates, Brigadier-General Haskall, formerly an attorney, excels even his principal in his summary way of dealing with the press, and has suppressed at least two newspapers, on the ground that their conductors exhibited "tendencies calculated to bring him into contempt." Perhaps the General is himself the person most open to such a charge.

Official instructions had been issued to the officers of the Federal army that foreign Consuls in the enemy's country will be subjected to martial law only in cases of urgent necessity. Any delinquency the Consuls commit against the established military rule may be punished, as in the case of other inhabitants. Such punishment furnishes no reasonable ground for international complaint.

WAR NEWS.

The interest in the warlike operations had again shifted to the south-west, and the operations of General Grant against Vicksburg; but the accounts of the fighting at and in the neighbourhood of that city are very confused and conflicting. It seems to be certain that General Grant occupied Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, on the 14th, and, after destroying it, proceeded towards Haines Bluff. On his way he appears to have been attacked by the Confederate General Pemberton, who had marched out of Vicksburg to meet him. After a fight of nine hours General Pemberton was compelled to fall back behind Big Black River. Other accounts say that General Grant was attacked in front and rear by Generals Johnstone and Pemberton, and was driven by the former from Jackson and Port Gibson. But this latter report could scarcely be true, if reliance is to be placed on the latest news in which it is stated that official reports had been received in Washington from General Grant's army up to the 20th of May, announcing that the Federals had captured Haines Bluff and the entire works of Vicksburg. The battle, however, was still said to be raging, and in that case the result may yet prove adverse to Federal hopes. The Government at Washington is represented as feeling considerable anxiety concerning these movements, fearing that General Grant may be decoyed by the Confederates into an incautious advance from his base at Grand Gulf, and that his army may be eventually surrounded and forced to capitulate.

On the nights of the 8th and 9th ult. the batteries at Port Hudson were bombarded by Admiral Farragut's mortar-fleet and gun-boats. No response was made by the Confederates on the first night, but on the second the firing on both sides was very heavy, continuing for several hours.

Admiral Porter's official despatch announcing the occupation of Alexandria, Louisiana, on the 6th ult., had been received by the Secretary of the Navy. No resistance was offered by the Confederates. On General Banks's arrival at Alexandria, on the 7th, the command of the city was surrendered by Admiral Porter.

Telegraphic despatches from Cincinnati of the 19th state that reports were in circulation of another Confederate invasion of Kentucky. Thirty thousand men were said to have entered the State, and to be advancing towards the interior.

A transport arrived from Port Royal had reported that while off Charleston on the 14th ult. heavy firing was heard in the harbour of that city, which continued for three hours. It was supposed that a new attack upon Charleston had commenced.

Reports of a battle between the Confederates under General Marmaduke and a Federal force near the St. Francis River, in Arkansas, on the 9th or 10th ult., had reached Memphis. The Confederates claim a victory.

Colonel Grierson, commanding under General Grant, with three regiments of cavalry, had left Lagrange, Tennessee, on the 17th of April, and made a raid through Mississippi, destroying railways, telegraphs, bridges, provisions, &c., capturing many prisoners and horses, and arriving at Bayou Rouge, Louisiana, a distance of 400 miles, on the 1st ult. The value of the property destroyed in this raid is estimated at 4,000,000 dollars.

It was rumoured that the Confederates were preparing to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and that, in consequence, General Hooker was falling back from the Rappahannock to the Potomac for the better defence of those States and Washington.

The Confederates had made a raid in Kanawha Valley, capturing a large amount of stores and a company of Federal cavalry.

Two Federal despatch-steamers, plying between Roanoke Island and Norfolk, were captured by the Confederates on the 15th inst. On the 19th two Federal regiments, which were advancing from Suffolk to a given point by parallel roads, mistook each other for the enemy; a spirited engagement ensued, and several men in each regiment were killed and wounded before the error was discovered.

General Francis Meagher's resignation of the command of the Irish Brigade was accepted by the President on the 14th inst., and the same day he made his farewell address to the men. When this brigade took the field it was 5000 strong, it now numbers less than 400 men. The remainder have either fallen in battle, died of their wounds or disease contracted in camp, been taken prisoners, or deserted.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP AT WIMBLEDON.—The necessary arrangements have been made for the encampment at Wimbledon, which is to commence on the 8th inst., and to terminate in three weeks from that date. Lord Elcho, at the request of the officers commanding metropolitan volunteer corps, will assume command from the 8th to the 15th. There will be parades every morning and evening. On Saturday, the 13th, there will be a brigade field-day. Lord Grosvenor will take the command on the 22nd inst.

THE DEATH AND FUNERAL OF GENERAL JACKSON.

We take the following account of the death of General "Stonewall" Jackson—his wound and subsequent sufferings—from the *Richmond Inquirer* of May 13:—

General Jackson, having gone some distance in front of the line of skirmishers on Saturday evening (May 2), was returning about eight o'clock, attended by his staff and part of his couriers. The cavalcade was, in the darkness of the night, mistaken for a body of the enemy's cavalry, and fired upon by a regiment of his own corps. He was struck by three balls—one through the left arm, two inches below the shoulder-joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another ball passed through the same arm between the elbow and the wrist, making its exit through the palm of the hand; a third ball entered the palm of the right hand about its middle, passing through, and broke two bones. He was wounded on the plank-road, about fifty yards in advance of the enemy. He fell from his horse, and was caught by Captain Wormley, to whom he remarked, "All my wounds are by my own men." He had given orders to fire at anything coming up the road before he left the lines. The enemy's skirmishers appeared ahead of him, and he turned to ride back. Just then some one cried out, "Cavalry, charge!" and immediately the regiment fired. The whole party broke forward to ride through our lines to escape the fire. Captain Boswell was killed, and carried through the line by his horse, and fell among our own men. Colonel Couchfield, Chief of Staff, was wounded by his side. Two couriers were killed. Major Pendleton and Lieutenants Morrison and Smith escaped uninjured. General Jackson was immediately placed on a litter and started for the rear. The firing attracted the attention of the enemy, and was resumed by both lines. One litter-bearer was shot down, and the General fell from the shoulders of the men, receiving a severe contusion, adding to the injury of the arm, and injuring his side severely. The enemy's fire of artillery on this point was terrible. General Jackson was left for five minutes until the fire slackened, then placed in an ambulance and carried to the field hospital at Wilderness Run. He lost a large amount of blood, and at one time told Dr. McGuire he thought he was dying, and would have bled to death, but a tourniquet was immediately applied. For two hours he was nearly pulseless from the shock. As he was being carried from the field frequent inquiries were made by the soldiers, "Who have you there?" He told the doctor, "Do not tell the troops I am wounded."

After the reaction a consultation was held between Drs. Black, Coleman, Walls, and McGuire, and amputation was decided upon. He was asked, "If we find amputation necessary, shall it be done at once?" He replied, "Yes, certainly, Dr. McGuire—do for me whatever you think is right." The operation was performed while he was under the influence of chloroform, and was borne well. He slept on Sunday morning, was cheerful, and in every way was doing well. He sent for Mrs. Jackson, asked minutely about the battle, spoke cheerfully of the result, and said: "If I had not been wounded, or had an hour more of daylight, I would have cut off the enemy from the road to the United States Ford, and we would have had them entirely surrounded, and they would have been obliged to surrender or cut their way out. They had no other alternative. My troops sometimes may fail in driving the enemy from a position, but the enemy always fail to drive my men from a position." This was said smilingly. He complained this day of the fall from the litter, although no contusion or abrasion was apparent as the result of the fall. He did not complain of his wounds; never spoke of them unless asked. On Sunday evening he slept well. On Monday he was carried to Chancellor's house, near Gurness's depot. He was cheerful, talked about the battle, the gallant bearing of General Rhodes, and said that his Major-General's commission ought to date from Saturday, the grand charge of his old Stonewall brigade, of which he had heard; asked after all his officers; during the day talked more than usual, and said, "Men who live through this war will be proud to say, 'I was one of the Stonewall brigade' to their children." He insisted that the term "Stonewall" belonged to them, and not to him.

During the ride to Guinea he complained greatly of heat, and, besides wet applications to his wounds, begged that a wet cloth might be applied to his stomach, which was done, greatly to his relief, as he expressed it. He slept well on Monday night, and ate with relish the next morning. On Tuesday his wounds were doing very well. He asked, "Can you tell me, from the appearance of my wounds, how long I will be kept from the field?" He was greatly satisfied when told they were doing remarkably well. He did not complain of any pain in his side, and wanted to see the members of his staff, but was advised not. On Wednesday his wounds looked remarkably well. He expected to go to Richmond this day, but was prevented by rain. This night, while his surgeon, who had not slept for three nights, was asleep, he complained of nausea, and ordered his boy Jim to place a wet towel over his stomach. This was done. About daylight the surgeon was awakened by the boy saying "The General is in great pain." The pain was in the right side, and due to incipient pneumonia and some nervousness, which he himself attributed to the fall from the litter. On Thursday Mrs. Jackson arrived, greatly to his joy and satisfaction, and she faithfully nursed him to the end. By Thursday evening all pain had ceased. He suffered greatly from prostration. On Friday he suffered no pain, but prostration increased.

On Sunday morning, when it was apparent that he was rapidly sinking, Mrs. Jackson was informed of his condition. She then had free and full converse with him, and told him he was going to die. He said, "Very good; very good. It is all right." He had previously said, "I consider these wounds a blessing. They were given me for some good and wise purpose. I would not part with them if I could." He asked of Major Pemberton, "Who is preaching at headquarters to-day?" He sent messages to all the Generals. He expressed a wish to be buried in Lexington, in the valley of Virginia. During delirium his mind reverted to the battle field, and he sent orders to General A. P. Hill to prepare for action, and to Hawks, his commissary, and to the surgeons. He frequently expressed to his aides his wish that Major-General Ewell should be ordered to command his corps. His confidence in General Ewell was very great, and the manner in which he spoke of him showed that he had duly considered the matter.

The Richmond journals of the 13th are filled with details of the funeral of the hero and the mourning in Richmond. There were rumours of his death on the evening of Sunday, the 11th, confirmed by the positive announcement next morning, when, in accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor, all business was suspended. The arrival of the special train, bringing the remains to Richmond, in the afternoon, was awaited by an immense and sorrowing crowd. At a meeting of the City Council it was resolved that—

Impressed with the great calamity sustained by their countrymen in his death, and desirous of expressing their sense of his virtues and his services in the most emphatic manner, they think that justice to his memory requires them to refrain from an attempt at eulogy, which no language can adequately express. They leave, therefore, to others further removed from the times in which he lived, and when his public career shall have borne its full fruits, to portray character and conduct rarely equalled in the world's history. Resolved,—That they tender to his afflicted widow their most heartfelt condolence, and beg leave, as citizens of the Republic, to share in her grief for a loss alike irreparable to her and to the country.

On the following day there was a solemn procession in Richmond, from the Capitol through the streets of the city, the President, the principal officers of State, the Mayor and Council of the city, two regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and the Richmond Lafayette artillery, all joining in it, along with an immense crowd of citizens, ladies and gentlemen, children, soldiers, and servants. The hearse was drawn up in front of the Capitol, and the body removed to the Hall of Representatives, where it lay in state in front of the Speaker's seat, preparatory to being conveyed to Lexington next day. Thousands crowded into the building, many bearing splendid bouquets with which to adorn the coffin; and at night hundreds were turned away, after hours of fruitless efforts, without seeing the face of the departed warrior.

TRADE WITH ABYSSINIA.—The French Government is making great exertions to open a trade with Abyssinia. M. Lejean, French Consul in Abyssinia, when passing through Lyons some time since on his return to his post, received a collection of silk patterns from the Chamber of Commerce of that city, which he was requested to offer as a present to Theodore II., Emperor of Abyssinia. These presents have been offered and thankfully accepted. The Abyssinians were much pleased with the patterns, and were astonished to find that the prices are lower than those with which they are supplied from India. M. Lejean expects further, from the conference he has had with the Emperor of Abyssinia, that French produce will in future be permitted to be imported into that country on the payment of a moderate duty—a permission hitherto refused to European traders in Abyssinia. M. Lejean has added, further, that Theodore II. is disposed to send an ambassador to the Emperor of the French.

M. DEAK AND THE ROBBERS.—Francis Deak, the eminent Hungarian patriot and statesman, has just had a very odd adventure with a gang of robbers who broke into the house of his brother-in-law in the country, where he was staying. Deak was kept in custody of the robbers for more than an hour, and deprived of all the valuables and money he had. Finally, when the gang had assured themselves that their prisoner was really Francis Deak, they were inflamed with so disinterested a burst of patriotism that they gave him back his watch, and honoured him with a shake of the hand all round. They kept, however, his money, and took all the plate the house contained.

THE CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.—The Confederate steamer Alabama put into Bahia on the 12th of May, to land prisoners whom she had taken from on board four vessels which she had captured and burnt a few days previously. The number of ships captured by this remarkable privateer was stated by the crew to be seventy-four, which number of chronometers are arranged in Captain Semmes' cabin. The Florida had been at Pernambuco, and had also been committing great havoc on Federal-owned vessels.

IRELAND.

FACTION FIGHTS.—The reform effected by Archbishop Leahy at Emly seems likely to be permanent. At the last fair of Emly, a place par excellence at which the foolish and sometimes ferocious agrarian Two and Three Year-Olds used to assemble for gratuitous skull-cracking, not a blow was struck, not a man offended, nor one arrested on any charge whatever. This happy and almost unbroken change was effected by the influence and acts of the revered Archbishop, ordaining religious rules for the moral government of the people, enjoining abstinence from intoxicating drinks, most of all on Sundays, and adding the labours of the parochial clergymen by spiritual missions, in which, under the Archbishop's own auspicious conduct, the clergymen of both orders had signal success.

THE PROVINCES.

DISCOVERY OF OLD COINS.—Some old and valuable English coins were found at Malton a few days since. A workman threw out of excavations in Castlegate the remains of a beast's horn, out of which fell a mass of soil, from which thirteen old coins were picked up. The man believing them worthless sold them for three pence, but they have since fallen into the hands of an antiquary, who found them to be one coin of King John and twelve silver coins—groats, half-groats, and pennies—of Edward I. and Edward III. It is believed the old horn had contained more coins, which have not been found. On the other side of the way, and immediately opposite the place where the coins were found, several finely carved stones, evidently fragments of a highly-enriched building, have been found. It is not known that any important building ever stood in the locality, but a market cross, of which the base remains, formerly stood near.

THE HOR CROPS.—At the present time appearances in most of the plantations in Kent are highly promising for a good crop. In many places the bine, which only a few days ago had a yellowish and sickly appearance, has assumed a more verdant aspect, and has gone up the poles with surprising rapidity. The process of chopping, &c., has been carried on in the grounds, and tying is now nearly completed. A little fly is still to be found, and in some places in rather considerable numbers. In Sussex, the heat of the past few days has caused the plant to thrive amazingly, and everywhere it is now in a very forward state.

THE LATE LORD HERBERT.—An exceedingly beautiful monument in marble, the work of Mr. Philip, of Vauxhall-bridge-road, London, sculptor, has just been placed in the parish church of Wilton, to the memory of the late Lord Herbert of Lea. The monument consists of a recumbent figure with clasped hands, resting on a tomb, with two angels at the head. The figure is an excellent likeness of his Lordship when young; and around the top of the tomb is a brass with the following inscription:—"Sidney, Lord Herbert, second son of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, born 16th September, 1810; died 2nd August, 1861. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; they rest from their labours. Founder of this church. In pace." The monument is erected on the right-hand side of the chancel, within the rails, the one by the same sculptor, erected at the latter end of last year to the memory of his Lordship's mother, the late Countess of Pembroke, and bearing the inscription:—"Catherine Woronzow, wife of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, born 24th October, 1783; died 27th March, 1856. Them also which sleep in Jesus, God will bring with him"—being on the other side.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—A singular occurrence in connection with railway travelling took place upon the Great Northern Railway on Saturday last. The express-train, which leaves York for London about twelve o'clock, had just passed the Askern station, about seven miles north of Doncaster, when one of the doors flew open, against which a little girl, about five years old, was leaning. The child, who was travelling with its mother, was instantly precipitated from the carriages, dropping upon what is technically known as the "six-feet." The passengers in the compartment in which the mother was seated had the utmost difficulty in preventing the poor woman from leaping out of the carriage. On the arrival of the train in Doncaster, the circumstance was communicated to the officials at the station, who, having telegraphed that no train was to pass Askern station till further notice, dispatched a special engine in search of the missing child. The little girl was found seated upon the embankment, near the spot where the accident had occurred; and, although the train was proceeding at a speed of about fifty miles per hour, the child appeared to be little the worse for her fall.

CRINOLINIANA.

(From *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*.)

You ask me, gentle cousin mine,
To praise the beauty of your eyes;
And, trust me, they are fair and fine
As are the stars of Paradise:
Bright scintillations of the soul
That stir my inmost being, sweet.
Fain would I lay, without control,
My heart and homage at thy feet.
One thing alone retards the sign—
Forgive me!—'tis thy Crinoline!

No devotee of art am I;
Nor would I wish my love to wear
That scantiest of all drapery.
That Venus rising, fresh and fair,
From out the warm Egean wave,
Cast loosely round her rosy limbs,
When all the Graces welcome gave,
And Nereids sang their sportive hymns,
But there's some difference, I opine,
'Twixt diaphane and Crinoline.

Another Venus once I saw,
A young Kaffrarian from the Cape;
And Bond-street swells surveyed with awe
The vast proportions of her shape.
Jet-black and woolly was her hair,
And damson-hued her bounteous lips;
But more admired, beyond compare,
Were two enormous—pillow-sinks.
Yet slenderer was her girth than thine,
If measured round that Crinoline!

Ere yet from Leyden's schools I came,
At Cupid's shrine I breathed my vow;
Vanbruggen's daughter was my flame,
A tender, plump, and fondling frow.
Her solid beauties to enhance,
Twelve petticoats above she drew;
Yet, sylphlike moved she in the dance,
Compared, my full-blown coz, with you!
There flaunts not, on the Nether Rhine,
So strange a haunch as Crinoline.

I know that thou art fair and sweet,
I do believe thee shapely too;
For, gazing on those fairy feet,
I think of Cinderella's shoe.
Yet learn we from those ancient tales
That art may cover nature's flaws,
For Melusina's serpent-scales
Were hid beneath a bower of gauze.
There's no depending on the spine
So thickly swathed in Crinoline!

Ah, cousin! I have seen thee gaze—
And half-adored thee for thy look—
On pictured glories, where the blaze
Of angel-pinions, as they took
Their upward flight, was deftly drawn
By Raphael's or Correggio's hand;
Soft as the mists that rise at dawn
The robes of that celestial band,
But would an angel seem divine,
If bolstered out with Crinoline?

How can I stoop? How can I kneel?
How can I worship at thy feet?
When thou art fenced about with steel,
An Amazon in mail complete!
I fear not Cupid's fiercest dart—
Am willing for thy sake to die;
But if a splinter chanced to start,
Why, dearest, I might lose an eye!
Ah, cruel! wherefore bear that mace
Of danger in thy Crinoline?

To whisper to thee were a joy
More coveted than wealth of kings;
But ah! what means can I employ
To baffle those confounded springs?
I long to clasp thee to my heart,
But all my longings are in vain;
I sit and sigh two yards apart,
And curse the barriers of thy train.
My fondest hopes I must resign,
I can't get past that Crinoline!—DUNSHUNNER.

THE TRIAL OF CHEVALIER FAUSTI is proceeding at Rome. The accused has defended himself in a lengthened speech.

PROSPECTS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

A RECENT communication from an inspector of factories to the Home Secretary contains information of so much interest respecting the state of the cotton districts that it has just appeared in the form of a Parliamentary return. From this document we certainly learn some extraordinary facts. The revival of work is represented as so considerable that employment is now scarce in certain towns only. It is even said that the weekly consumption of cotton by the spinners amounts at present to 23,590 bales, whereas it amounted to no more than 48,300 bales even in the year 1860. From this it would seem that the cotton trade is about half what it was in the times of prosperity, though we cannot exactly reconcile this conclusion with Mr. Farnall's statistics, which show a diminution of one-third only in the recipients of relief. However, there is no doubt that all classes interested in the cotton industry consider the worst to be over, and the account given of their opinions on this subject is very remarkable indeed.

The employers of labour are actually building new mills or enlarging old ones. In Bolton, where the hands are reported as working upon the average four days a week, "seven or eight of the largest mills are rising up or filling with machinery." In the Colne district, where they are already working full time, "there are preparations making for 20,000 added spindles and 5325 looms." At Padham they are on four days' time, and 1450 new looms are to be constructed. In the Burnley district, where the people are also working four days a week, the spindles will be increased by 150,500 and the looms by 3600. At Leigh, Stockport, and Hyde, "two or three large mills are built or being extended;" and, in fact, adds Mr. Baker, "this seems the case more or less everywhere roundabout." In evidence of the fact an authenticated report is put in from Wigan, at which place, although it was one of the points where the pressure was greatest, and, indeed, remains so still, no fewer than nine new or enlarged mills are attracting attention. We are further assured that these works are not proceeding in pursuance of contracts made before the panic, but have been designed "within the last sixteen months" in anticipation of the demand to arise "as soon as the cotton supply reaches this country." To complete the novelty of this prospect we learn that the men are of the same mind as their masters. They also are already thinking "of the time when things will be different"—that is to say, of a time when their labour will be in such demand that they can make their own terms. Mr. Baker considers their expectations likely to be verified. Hands were scarce, he says, and "strikes not uncommon" when the spindles of 1860 were all at work; and from this point of view he contemplates the state of things "when the cotton trade revives and the spindles and looms of the new works are added to those of 1860." Of course it results from such a view of affairs that emigration is not desirable. The manufacturers, as a body, "are against it," and it does seem, in Mr. Baker's opinion, "anomalous at the same moment to be inquiring everywhere for cotton, and stimulating its growth by every effort, and to be emigrating the hands that are to spin it when it arrives."

All this is interesting in the extreme. It appears that masters and men together are firmly impressed with the belief that the revival of the Cotton Industry is at hand. We also collect from the terms employed, and which are given by the Inspector himself in the form of a quotation as expressing the opinions of those around him, that these expectations are based upon the probable arrival of the American crop in our ports. "The cotton supply" can mean nothing but the old supply from Charleston and New Orleans. Lancashire is not thinking of new fields or new cotton-growers, but of the original trade; and the revival of that trade is thought so near that the speculation has already led to new investments of capital. Perhaps, if we recollect Mr. Cobden's description of the irresistible instinct by which every cotton-spinner employs the profits of his mill in immediately building another mill, to be worked to the same purpose, we may attach less weight to these remarkable demonstrations; but, on the whole, it really does seem that the persons most conversant with the cotton industry are so persuaded of its approaching recovery as to be spending their money in every direction on that presumption. But the question for the public to consider is the reasonableness of this belief, and in this inquiry we get no assistance from the Inspector's letter. Whether the Lancashire people expect the Federals to give over, or the Confederates to give in, or the blockade to be raised, we are not informed. We only see that they reckon on a termination, somehow or other, of the present cotton famine by the arrival of supplies from America; and that they expect these supplies to be continuously maintained.—*Times*.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

On the evening of Friday, the 29th ult., there happened one of those events which excite alarm and commiseration even in these days, when loss of life by accident is so frequent and on so large a scale. The express-train from Brighton, proceeding at an immoderate speed, ran completely off the rails down an embankment between Balham and Sreatham, causing the death of four persons on the spot, and inflicting wounds on thirty others, some of whom are still in danger. The train in question, though termed an express, owing to its speed being somewhat faster than the ordinary trains, and consisting only of first and second class carriages, works through from Worthing, Shoreham, and other watering-places daily to Brighton, taking up and attaching the passenger traffic of the various converging branches, until, arrived at Hayward's Heath, it proceeds uninterruptedly to Croydon, which, in the due course of things, it should have reached by six o'clock, so as to arrive at the terminus at Victoria by twenty minutes past six o'clock.

At Croydon, however, according to report, the train, though not heavily freighted, was considerably behind its time, and in order to make up for this lateness the driver put on the steam at a pressure so excessive as to cause the boiler to burst and the engine to leave the rails, dragging with it in its descent down an embanked part of the line between Sreatham and Balham the entire train. The engine-driver, Salmon, was killed, and Tribe, the stoker, severely injured; but perhaps the most melancholy part of the sad havoc committed occurred to between thirty and forty of the Grenadier Guards, two companies of which regiment, with their officers, Colonels Keppell and Burnaby, Captain Norton, Lieutenant Trotter, and Quartermaster Collins, in all 150 strong, were returning from their periodical rifle practice at Eastbourne. On examining the shattered train two of the Guards were discovered to have been killed, and some thirty others were extricated with great difficulty and more or less wounded. Several civilians in the train also suffered severely. One lady was found dead, and another lady lies with but faint hope of recovery. The line was torn up in every direction. As soon as the occurrence was telegraphed to the metropolis a special train was dispatched from the Victoria station, with Mr. Hawkins, the manager of the London and Brighton line; Mr. Francis, superintendent; and the medical and general staff. With this reinforcement of aid, which arrived within twenty minutes of the accident, all the sufferers were extricated, and those soldiers and civilians who could bear to be removed were at once brought on by the special train to the Victoria station.

Two of the guards, whose break-van, being next to the engine, was completely smashed, had a most marvellous escape, one being whirled away with only a broken arm, and the other with only a few bruises. The officers in command of the soldiers, who were in a carriage at the end of the train, escaped unhurt.

It should be mentioned that the particular length of line where the accident occurred is a newly-opened portion of the suburban railway system of the company, and that it has not been in work more than six months.

John Gettins, one of the soldiers who received several severe flesh wounds, but is now comparatively well, gives the following account of the accident:—

When we left Eastbourne we proceeded very slowly till we reached Lewes, where the train started as an express, with about thirty carriages. As soon as we left the station our speed was increased to, I am sure, fully fifty miles an hour. We continued at this rate till we neared, I think it is called, Norwood station, where we stopped for a few minutes. During the journey to the station the carriage I was in rocked very much, and I remarked to one of my comrades, "This is rough travelling." The train, I believe, was due at Victoria station at twenty minutes past six, and it was exactly that time when we arrived at Norwood station. We again started at the same speed, and continued for about three miles, when the carriage I was in—namely, the fourth from the engine—gave three tremendous rocks, and at that moment the train pitched over to the left. A minute afterwards I found myself on my back, hemmed in by broken carriages. I got up as best I could, and worked my way out. I then saw the bodies of those who had been killed. The engine was turned over and the five succeeding carriages seemed to have sprung over it. The rails, too, were torn up and twisted like pieces of wire. Strange to say, not one person in the first carriage was hurt, while those in the second, third, and fourth were more or less injured. The two poor fellows who were killed were riding in the fifth carriage from the engine. I do not remember seeing any escape of steam before the accident happened, but when the carriage gave that awful rock I guessed what had happened. We were all in high spirits at the moment, as we were the two corps, one of each battalion, who had been proved to be the best shots in the brigade.

THE LATE VISCOUNTESS D'ALT, a Portuguese lady, has left in her will £16,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

THE recent news from Poland states that the insurgents are full of hope in consequence of recent successes against the Russian troops, and, though much must be allowed for the sanguine disposition of the Polish character, their satisfaction appears to be well founded. In the province of which Warsaw is the capital they have obtained numerous victories, as well as in the extreme east and extreme west of Lithuania, while the insurrection is gradually spreading over the whole of the immense tract of country comprised in the provinces of Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine. This "Ruthenian" country is, it must be remembered, nearly twice as large as the so-called Kingdom of Poland, while it has no fortresses of any importance, and not more than from 45,000 to 50,000 troops to keep it in subjection. Here, as in Lithuania, the Russians have thought themselves safe—grounding their confidence on a belief that the Ruthenians, as ethnological cousins of the Russians (a relationship of which the Ruthenians are ignorant) and as members of the Russian Church, must naturally prefer Russian tyranny to Polish liberty.

The proprietors in the Ruthenian provinces, as in Lithuania, are joining or have already joined the insurrection. Thousands of the petty nobility, deprived by Nicholas of their harmless but to them very valuable privileges (such as exemption from corporal punishment and from the conscription), have taken up arms, but at present carry, for the most part, nothing better than scythes.

It is from this class of petty and nearly penniless nobles that Nicholas proposed to take the 45,000 families whom (in a celebrated "oukaz" which it was ultimately found impossible to execute) he ordered to be banished to the Caucasus. When we remember that 15,000 of these families were to have been taken from the three Ruthenian provinces we can understand that there may well be 15,000 insurgents now in the field in Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine.

The news from Lithuania represents Jablonowski at the head of a band of 2000 men, divided into three companies. The Abbé Mackiewicz, to whom we referred last week, has had a hand-to-hand engagement with the Russians, who have lost fifty men and an ammunition-wagon. The priestly leader led his scythemen in person, and afterwards "abolished the Russian government" in his district.

In the province of Minsk each district sent a fixed number of men to join the insurrection. In Mohilew (or Mogileff) a general levy has likewise been ordered, while a considerable body of insurgents has beaten the Russians just outside Orza, and pursued them and driven them from the town with great loss. Orza has since been occupied by the insurgents and the National Government proclaimed.



THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.—WOUNDED INSURGENTS LEAVING THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

A MOGADORE BAZAAR.

WE are able this week to present our readers with another of those illustrations of the picturesque life in Morocco of which we have already published some particulars. In the town of Mogadore almost every street contains some scene which might make a subject for the painter, so full is it of contrast and colour; and, though the place itself was only founded in 1760, by the Emperor Seedy Mahomet, who laid the foundation of the wall with his own hands, it contains many splendid specimens of Eastern architecture.

The town is built on a low, sandy spot, terminating in rocks towards the sea, which in high-water springs flows quite round the town, leaving a swamp behind it. The shape of Mogadore is entirely irregular, and it is surrounded by a wall flanked with batteries and well protected on the seaward side. The straight, narrow streets and the whitewashed houses, built in the old Moorish style, glare hotly under the sun, and are crowded with Jews, Moors, and Ethiopians; while camels, pure Arab horses, asses, mules, and oxen come and go through the different gateways, laden with jars and

skins of water, vegetables, fruit, and other merchandise.

At the entrance of the Government House a magnificent assemblage of horsemen wait constantly in the saddle, ready to take to the various tribes the orders of the chiefs. The superb horses; the crimson saddles, spangled and embroidered with gold; the striking contrast of glaring red and white made by the scarlet fez and trousers, with the pallid face and snowy burnouse; the glittering "flassah" in the belt, damascened and burnished, and the silver-mounted carbine resting on the arm, make up a scene which appears to be reflected in double brilliancy against the white background.

The Jews, who number some 5000, reside in a quarter appropriated to themselves and separated from the Moorish citadel by a wall. Strangely enough, the principal part of the laborious work in the town and port is performed by the Jews, and the domestic servants are almost always Jews or Jewesses: still "the people" have taken possession of a large portion of the export trade of Mogadore in wool, gum, wax, hides, skins, almonds, honey, feathers, gold dust, and oil; and, as we mentioned in a former article, a certain number of them have formed a sort of small colony in London, which is periodically recruited from amongst their relations in Morocco.

Our Engraving represents one of the Jews who has confined his trade more immediately to the Mogadore bazaar, where he is able, by the display of such finery as the women love, to drive a profitable business. The scene depicted by the artist consists of two Moorish women, enveloped in their long "zandourahs," and their fine tea-rose complexions shaded by heavy veils, accompanied by two little negroes rejoicing in such brilliant attire that their black faces are needed as a foil to the glitter of their trappings. Here, under the shade of the awnings in the narrow bazaar, they will stand bargaining for those stuffs, jewels, and gauzes which come from Fes, Tetuan, and Ercilla.

THE FRENCH DERBY.

THE race for the "Grand Prize of Paris"—the French Derby—which had been looked forward to with deep interest in the sporting world, both in England and France, came off on Sunday, and resulted in the victory of an English horse, but a victory so gallantly contested that the French Turf may, even in its defeat, pride itself in having beaten on equal terms some of the best English horses of the year, and among them the favourite of the Epsom Derby. By some it was not thought that France could furnish a horse capable of contending with the cracks of the English turf; but at the last moment an unexpected champion surged up in the shape of the filly La Touques—the Blink Bonny of the French turf and from that



CONVOY OF WOUNDED INSURGENTS FROM ORZA.



BAZAAR AT MOGADORE.—(FROM A SKETCH BY C. YRIARTE.)

moment hopes revived, and the excitement became intense, spreading to all classes of society. The race assumed the proportions of a national event, and on the Bourse, during last week, operations on La Touques and Lord Clifden rivalled those in the Three per Cents. In England the interest was hardly less. From the unfortunate accident which occurred in the English Derby, the respective merits of several of the leading horses remained still an open question, and

the Grand Prix de Paris was looked forward to by the partisans of Lord Clifden, Saccharometer, and the Ranger as destined to show the relative value of each.

The weather could hardly have been more favourable. A short shower of rain only fell, and the sky, being cloudy, obscured the sun and prevented heat. The number of persons on the ground was immense, the carriages within the course extending along the whole

front, and in the part nearest the stands half-way across to the rails on the opposite side, while a triple line along the road by the river reached from the bridge of Suresnes almost to St. Cloud. The Emperor and Empress arrived early, and were received with such a hearty hurrah as is seldom heard in France, and which showed that the English formed a not inconsiderable portion of the spectators. King Fernando of Portugal, the Duke de Brabant, and the Prince of

Orange were likewise present with their Majesties in the Imperial pavilion. A number of Spahis were also on the ground, and amused the public between the races by impromptu trials on their little active Arab horses over the field.

An excellent start was effected, but after a keen contest the race lay between The Ranger (one of the horses baulked and thrown out of the English Derby by the fall of Saccharometer) and La Touques. The hopes of the French party were centred on this latter, the winner of the Chantilly Oaks and Derby, none of the other French horses being considered to have the remotest chance. This supposition proved correct, for of the five horses placed by the judge four were English. Twelve started, of which six were French, five English, and one Italian, belonging to King Victor Emmanuel, but entered in the name of Mr. E. Carter. The horses placed were the following:—Mr. Savile's The Ranger, 1; M. de Montgomery's La Touques, 2; Lord Strathmore's Saccharometer, 3; Mr. Gilby's Donnybrook, 4; and Lord St. Vincent's Lord Clifden, 5.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 214.

THE GREAT CHURCHWARD QUESTION.

MR. BERNAL OSBORNE, in a characteristic and witty speech which he lately delivered in Liskeard, told his admiring, wondering constituents that all party fighting in the House of Commons is at an end, and that the house has become an Agapemone—an abode of love. But this fact, like most of Bernal Osborne's facts, is a fiction. When Mr. Osborne wishes to launch a witticism, he seldom lets truth stand in his way. It is true, we have few great party fights now; nor are we likely to have this Session any stern, uncompromising battles for place. Party bitterness, however, has not passed away. The house is not an abode of love. The difference between this Session and its predecessor is this—parties are multiplied, and our wars are internecine. Tories quarrel with Tories, and Liberals divide against Liberals. On Thursday of last week, however, we had a party fight; and, for once, we again saw a regular pitched battle between the Liberal and Conservative hosts, each with its leader at its head. The *casus belli* was the notable Churchward case; the question at issue—whether the contract to carry the mails between England and France, made by the Derby Government in 1859, to come into operation this month, should be ratified by the House.

THE CASE STATED.

The case stood thus: In 1859 Mr. Churchward was the contractor under a contract which would expire on June 20, 1863. In 1859, prior to the general election, Mr. Churchward applied to the Derby Government for an extension of the contract from June, 1863, to April, 1870. The Treasury consented to the extension. In the same year the Conservatives went out of office, and the Whigs came in. Rumours got abroad that the contract was given to Mr. Churchward as the price of his support of the Conservative candidates at Dover. A Committee was appointed to investigate the charge. By a majority of 11 to 4 the Committee acquitted the Government, but found Mr. Churchward guilty, and recommended that the contract be cancelled. The House, by a vote, ratified the recommendation of the Committee. It may be asked, how could a contract once entered into be cancelled? Well, in this way. All contracts are made subject to the proviso that Parliament will vote the money. If Parliament refuses to vote the money, of course the contract is at an end. The time for voting the money for this contract arrived just before the House broke up for the Whitsuntide holidays, and the House in Committee of Supply voted the money necessary for the packet service, but stipulated that no part of this money should go to Mr. Churchward for any services rendered after the 20th of June, 1863. This was the vote of Committee; but every vote of a Committee has to be "reported" to the House. And on Thursday last week this report was brought up, and upon the question that "the report be read a second time," another attempt was made by the Conservatives to leave out the stipulation; in short, to secure to Mr. Churchward a perpetuation of his contract. This, then, was the battle-ground, "The Committee has voted the money, but has accompanied the vote with a stipulation that no part of the money shall go to pay Mr. Churchward for services after June 23; shall the House ratify the vote of the Committee?" On that Thursday night the House was anything but an abode of love. Mr. Walpole led off the debate, and he, of course, was mild and gentlemanly, as he always is. It would be something wonderful—something to be noted in our memories—to hear a sharp word from Mr. Walpole. He can speak seriously enough. Indeed, his fault is that he is too serious often for the occasion; frequently seeming to be weighed down by a sense of heavy responsibility when he really has nothing to carry; impressive when there is nothing worth impressing upon the House—like, as Bernal Osborne wittily said, "a high-stepping hearse horse," who, whether he is clothed in velvet and nodding under his feathers, or, harnessed to a drag, is taking his master and mistress to the Derby, is always solemn and grand. But if Mr. Walpole was not bitter, Lord Robert Cecil was, of course. His Lordship is always as ready with his acidity as Mr. Walpole is with his solemn suavity. Indeed, acerbity of temper is the noble Lord's normal condition in the House of Commons, and he seems to think that the House is as fond of ill-tempered speeches as an Indian is of currie. But this debate, though sharp, was short. Four hundred men were expected down, and it was agreed between the parties that the division should be got off before dinner. "Confound it, yes; you must divide before dinner; for it would be a horrid baw to bring us down after dinner and keep us here all night about this fellow Churchward." "I should think so; catch me down after dinner." But though it was to be before dinner it could not be before 7.15, for there was a pigeon-match somewhere; nine of the Conservatives were there, and could not get here before 7.15, and therefore, at all hazards, the debate must be prolonged till then. Here, then, we had a nice problem to solve—to divide before dinner, for the swells who had been hurried up to London on this first night after the holidays, and had settled that they would have the night for their club, the opera, and the dinner-parties, the balls, &c., had so determined; but not to divide before 7.15, because the division, it was known, would be a close one, and the absence of these nine Conservatives might turn the scale against Churchward, and give the Government a victory. And how was this problem to be solved? The hand of the clock pointed 6.45 when Lord Robert Cecil sat down; the Liberals clustered at the bar, and were impatient to divide; Mr. Speaker rose; but, as the set time had not come nor the missing nine arrived, Mr. Whitmore, one of the Conservative whips, glided up to the Opposition bench and whispered to Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who promptly rose, and, stopping the Speaker as he was about to put the question, proceeded to talk against time.

SIR FITZROY KELLY AGAINST TIME.

Now, everybody who is acquainted with Sir Fitzroy knows that he is just the man for such a job as this. He is a lawyer, long of wind and tough of lungs, and, from the practice of years, can speak about anything or nothing for any length of time; and, whether his audience be noisy or silent, whether they will hear or forbear, can still go on, pouring out his unbroken flow of words with placid serenity. As soon as he rose there was a blast of discordant cries which would have disturbed the calm of a less practised speaker, and compelled him, possibly, to give way; but Sir Fitzroy, nothing dismayed, proceeded to perform his allotted task. It is true no one listened to him—not one word in ten was heard beyond the distance of a few feet—but what cared he? He did not speak to be heard, but only to pass the time. He was to talk until the signal was made for him to be silent; and until he saw, or felt, or heard the signal he would perform his task. He stood at the table and pursued his course, quoting from this document, reading that paper, a tempest raging round him the while, as calmly as if he had been at the bar of the House of Peers addressing the Lords upon an appeal. Dauntless old man! We could not but admire his courage, and, considering that he is nearly seventy years old, neither could we refuse a tribute of admiration to the physical power which enabled him to confront such a storm. Well, thus matters went on; and it really seemed at one time to those not in the secret as if he intended

to battle with the hungry members and to compel them to allow the debate to be prolonged till after dinner. At last, however, the time came. The nine were still absent; but, as many of the Conservatives threatened to go unless the division were at once called, Mr. Whitmore, who sat behind Sir Fitzroy watching the clock, dropped his truncheon, or, in plain words, pulled the learned Baronet's coat-tail; and, incontinently, with an unfinished sentence upon his lips, he dropped into his seat, amidst shouts of laughter and applause. The division was called, and Mr. Churchward, who sat watching the scene under the gallery, lost his contract by a majority of 15. Had the 9 come, the majority would have been only 6. The old proverb says a miss is as good as a mile, and it would seem that to Mr. Churchward it could make no difference whether he lost by 6 or 15. But who can tell? This resolution has yet to be embodied in a bill, and if the majority had only been 6 his friends might have tried to reverse the decision; whilst now, not unwilling, perhaps, to get rid of him, they may refuse to move again. "What wonderful things are events!" exclaims Disraeli in "Coningsby." "The least are of greater importance than the most sublime and comprehensive speculation." True, most true! and, no doubt, poor Mr. Churchward thinks so. If there had been no contest for Dover in 1859, or if he had not blurted out to Captain Carnegie that indiscreet offer to give the Captain his support if he could get the contract; if half a dozen more Conservatives had come up, and there had been no pigeon-shooting that day, he might still have continued to hold that profitable contract of £18,000 a year for seven years more. But, if report says truly, we need waste no sorrow over Mr. Churchward. He has had this English contract for ten years; and by deftly working it with French contracts and Belgian contracts he has not done amiss. Indeed, it is asserted that, from being a correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, he has got to be a very rich man, with houses, landed estates, &c. In short, as the phrase is, has feathered his nest with the downiest of feathers. Thus, then, ends the great Churchward case.

GREGORY ON TURKEY.

This was on the Thursday—on the Friday we were discussing Turkey. We have taken to discussing the internal government and condition of foreign countries this year. We lately spent a whole evening in criticising the administration of affairs in Italy; on Friday week the condition of Turkey turned up. There is, however, more reason why we should interfere with Turkey than there is why we should meddle with Italy; for Italy asks nothing of us, and costs us nothing. But Turkey! If we could see with the mind's eye all that Turkey has cost us, we should probably be astounded. It was Mr. Gregory, the member for Galway, that introduced the subject of Turkey to the House; and what a fearful scroll was that which he unrolled to our astonished gaze! Mr. Gregory spoke well, never better, and he was listened to with attention; and his speech evidently produced an effect. But he was too long. We do not mean, however, that he produced a single fact too many, or read a paper that he ought to have left unread; he did not say too much; but he ought to have compressed what he said into a smaller space. Diffusiveness is one of the great sins of the House; and in this respect Mr. Gregory is one of our greatest sinners. His style is loose and inflated. He is like those Indian cotton-growers who can grow good cotton but spoil it in the packing. His manner, too, is awkward. When he swings his right arm beyond the line of his body, contrary to all rule, he makes you think of an ungainly boy flinging a stone. Strange that a man who has so much to say should not take the trouble to learn to say it well.

Mr. Gregory's speech lasted two hours, and, after a short interlude, performed by Mr. Baillie Cochran, who, because he has travelled and has written a book entitled "Morea," always deems that he ought to speak when "furrin affairs" are on; and Mr. Grant Duff, who was nearly counted out, and would have been counted out had it not been for the zeal of Mr. Brand, then rose Mr. Layard, who spoke for two hours and a half. This is a long time; but, strange to say, the House kept together well, and did not seem wearied. The fact is, this was a very capital speech. Mr. Layard on this occasion was unusually temperate in language and manner. He had to deal with a subject with which he of all men is familiar; to discourse about Turkey and the provinces is to him like talking about home. He has travelled there, dwelt there, and has gained his knowledge, not from books or "reports," but from his own personal investigation and inquiries. Travellers usually, we know, are great bores. Indeed, when a man rushes into a conversation upon some foreign land with "When I was there," one instinctively turns away from him, well knowing that nine travellers out of ten say but little, and are able to report accurately less. "How to observe" is a great art, and so is "how to report." Mr. Layard has, as we know, both these arts; and no wonder, therefore, when he spoke of Turkey and the Principalities he was able to throw a charm over his narrative that fascinated the attention of his hearers. It was enchantment, though most of it mere phantasmagoria, as we came to see when Cobden rose and touched the picture with the Ithuriel spear of his inexorable logic.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.
MR. ROEBUCK gave notice of a motion praying her Majesty to enter into negotiations with the other Powers of Europe with a view to the recognition of the Southern States of America.

TURKEY.
MR. GREGORY called attention to the condition of Turkey and its dependencies. He contended that the policy of Europe in propping up the corrupt Government of Turkey was founded in fear of Russian aggrandisement in the East; but while admitting that the projects of Russia in this respect were the same, yet her power of carrying them out was greatly diminished, if not altogether destroyed, by the Crimean War. He protested against England being the only Power in Europe, except Austria, which maintained the horrors of the Mohammedan rule. He pointed out the improvement which had taken place in Servia since that province had escaped the grasp of Turkey, and urged the policy of bringing the other Slavonian provinces into the same condition; but the very opposite policy had been pursued.

MR. B. COCHRANE enlarged upon the corruption of the Turkish Government, and gave instances of the profligate expenditure of the Court of the Sultan.

MR. LAYARD, controverting Mr. Gregory's account of the state of Servia, sketched the political history of that province for some years past, which ended in its acquisition of a constitutional Government which was secured by treaties guaranteed by Russia; and he contended that the Porte had fulfilled those treaties; their scope and object being to extend the liberties of the Servians, while the Turkish Government had, in fact, protected the Servians against their own Government. He argued at length that there had been a great improvement and advancement in Turkey in the last twenty years as regarded government and finance, while commerce had increased, owing to the adoption of a free trade policy.

MR. MACAULEY, MR. A. SEYMOUR, and Lord H. SCOTT having spoken, MR. COBDEN said, the question of the Turkish empire involved the point whether its government was to be administered in the interests of the Mohammedan as opposed to those of the Christian population, when the latter were the large majority; and he urged that the result of this debate ought to be to disabuse the Government of the idea that the supremacy of the Mohammedan should be maintained. He argued that no amelioration had taken place in the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte. He advocated the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Turkey; and if that country was to go through the process of revolution, let it be narrowed to her own territory.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, while fully admitting the claims of the Christians in Turkey to the sympathy of the House, urged that in the consideration of the Eastern question it was necessary to act calmly and judiciously, and proceeded to justify the course pursued by the Foreign Office, especially in reference to Turkish finance; contending that the charge of indifference to the interests of the Christian population was not made out, but, on the whole, contradicted by the papers on the question before the House.

After some observations from Mr. D. Griffith, the subject dropped.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.
Lord BROUGHAM adverted to the recent accident on the Brighton line,

and suggested that a bill should be introduced regulating the maximum speed of trains.

THE BURIAL SERVICE.

Lord Ebury moved for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire what steps could be taken to obviate the evils arising out of the indiscriminate use of the burial service over all classes of people, even notorious infidels and profigate livers.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY objected to the question being mooted at the present moment, but added that, rather than consent to read the burial service over a man who had died in the open profession of infidelity, there was no penalty the law could enforce he would not submit to.

The Archbishop of YORK, the Bishop of LONDON, and others advised that the motion should be withdrawn, as it was likely to engage the attention of Convocation; and

Lord Ebury withdrew the motion accordingly, on the understanding that the Bench of Bishops would take up the question.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir R. Peel, in answer to Mr. Hopwood, admitted that efforts had been made by Federal agents to enlist parties for the United States' army in Ireland. The Government were resolved to do all in their power to stop the practice.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Lord J. Manners, said that arrangements had been made, subject to the approbation of Parliament, for the purchase of the Exhibition Building and the ground on which it stood.

After some further questions of no great public interest, the House went into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords sat for a very short time, and the proceedings were limited to the passing several private bills through various stages.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAYNOUTH.

Mr. WHALLEY brought forward his annual motion in respect to Maynouth. There was some little discussion, in which Mr. Black, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Newdegate took part, after which the motion was negatived by 198 votes to 100.

THE COAST FISHERIES.

Mr. FENWICK moved an address for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into our sea fisheries, with the view of increasing the supply of a favourite and nutritious article of food, which was opposed by Mr. Gibson, on the part of the Government, but was carried against them by 50 to 27 votes.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS (IRELAND).

Mr. HASSARD was calling the attention of the House to the state of the law relating to charitable bequests in Ireland, when the House was counted out, at a quarter-past eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. SOMES'S PUBLIC-HOUSES BILL.

Mr. SOMES, in moving the second reading of the bill for entirely closing public-houses on Sunday, alluded to the large number of petitions that had been presented in favour of the measure and the small number against it, and concluded therefrom that the working classes were in favour of the proposed restriction.

Sir G. GREY, in speaking against the second reading, laid much stress upon the fact that a very large portion of the supporters of the bill were prepared to abolish the sale of intoxicating liquors altogether. If the bill passed the consequence would be that not a single glass of beer could be sold from eleven o'clock on Saturday night until six o'clock on Monday morning throughout the whole of England and Wales; and, in his opinion, it would be impossible to enforce the provisions of any Act that had that object in view. He should oppose the further progress of the bill on the ground of its violent, rash, and precipitate character.

On a division the second reading was negatived by 278 votes against 103.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

BRAZIL.

Lord MALMESBURY said that on the 16th inst. he would call their Lordships' attention to the state of our relations with Brazil.

TELEGRAPHIC BILL.

On Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY moving that the House go into Committee on this bill,

Lord WYCOMBE moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, which was accordingly agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ITALY.

Sir G. BOWYER begged the indulgence of the House on a personal matter. In a speech he addressed to the House in the debate on the affairs of Italy he gave an account of a conversation which took place between Mr. Odo Russell and the French General in command of Rome. It was now his duty to inform the House that he had received a letter from Mr. Odo Russell stating that the account given of that conversation was inaccurate.

THE SCHOONER WILL O' THE WISP.

In reply to Mr. Crawford, Mr. LAYARD begged to point out that the question involved a statement which had not been proved, and which was liable to great doubt—namely, that the vessel was seized in the Mexican waters. The case was tried in the Court of Key West, and the Court decided that the ship should be released, but at the same time decided that there were sufficient grounds to warrant the seizure of the vessel, and would not give damages or costs. The only course for the owners would be to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. When that appeal was decided it would be for her Majesty's Government to say what course they should take. He would inform the hon. member to-morrow whether the papers could be laid upon the table.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. CAVENDISH BENTINCK asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention had been called to a design prepared by Captain Fowke for the alteration or completion of the Exhibition building; whether her Majesty's Government approved generally of such design; and, if so, whether the cost of the same was included in the estimate now laid upon the table of the House? He also wished to know whether Captain Fowke would have the control of the designs?

Lord PALMERSTON said that no design had yet been approved of, and no decision had been come to as to the person to whom the design should be intrusted.

THE VOLUNTEERS' BILL.

On the order for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. BAGWELL rose to move that, in the opinion of this House, it is impolitic any longer to exclude Ireland from the operation of the volunteer system, and unjust, should such exclusion continue, to tax Ireland for the support of English volunteers.

Colonel FRENCH seconded the motion. Lord PALMERSTON said he never had any doubt that the Irish were a very loyal nation, and that if at any time there was occasion to call upon them to arm they would be ready to do so. The Government, however, were most anxious to reserve them for a future occasion.

After some further remarks, the House divided:—For the motion, 45; against it, 156; majority, 111.

The motion was therefore lost. The House then went into Committee upon the bill, when the various clauses underwent a long discussion.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The present strength of the Russian army is—on paper—as follows:—There are 120,000 men in the Caucasus, 15,000 in Finland, 18,000 in Eastern Siberia, 12,000 in Orenburg. The so-called "active" army is composed of 34,000 guards, 32,500 grenadiers, and six corps d'armée of the line. The cavalry consists of 10,200 guards, 8000 cuirassiers, and 42,500 "cavalry of the line." The reserves are said to amount to 55,800 men. The artillery of the line is composed of 29,400 men, with 936 guns; the horse artillery of 9600, with 256 guns.

ABSALOM'S SWORD.—The French journals give the following singular paragraph:—"A strange discovery has just been made by Major Pappazolu, of Bucharest—the sword which belonged to Absalom. The blade has on one Gezur to Absalom, son of David Jehu, Jehu." On the same side is engraved the image of the hexagonal seal of David, and on the other some characters, the meaning of which has not yet been explained. On the corresponding place to those of the Hebrew characters, and on the opposite side of the blade, are these words, engraved in gold:—"Tunc accepit ex Jerusalem." This sword had a handle in gold, representing at the upper part a warrior's head formed the hilt. The old monk, possessor of this weapon, procured it from a january, into whose hands it fell during the disturbances at Constantinople in 1807. In a moment of distress he sold the handle and the scabbard, which was, he says, made of a kind of serpent's skin and mounted in gold. The ancient origin of the blade is proved by a manufacturer's mark, traced in Semitic characters. This must assuredly be the oldest sword, of a genuine relic, that Time has spared. In the collections of Vienna, Dresden, and Milan, some specimens of the earliest arms attract the attention of the antiquarian; there are no examples, however, in any of the museums of Europe which pretend to anything like such historical interest.

BERLIN NOW POSSESSES FOUR LIBRARIES FOR LENDING BOOKS TO THE WORKING CLASSES, containing 18,000 volumes. During the year 1862 the number of persons who borrowed books was 4311.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

RAILWAY MASSACRES.

ANOTHER of those frightful railway catastrophes which the public has learned to regard as inevitable, has just taken place. This time it has been no remote fatality. The slain, the disfigured, and the maimed have been brought into the metropolis beneath the eyes of the press and the Legislature. Among the injured are soldiers of one of the most renowned regiments in her Majesty's service, and the family and household of one of our most accomplished Eastern scholars. The strongest sentiment of domestic sympathy is enlisted by the sad description of the lady suddenly whirled from her husband's side to be seen, almost after a moment, lying with her jaw torn off and her skull battered, and dying on a bank only a few short miles from home, while her servant was already awaiting her at the station, whence he was only to convey her mutilated corpse.

So long as the public is content to look upon railway accidents as inevitable, such catastrophes as these must and will happen. But it cannot be too widely known that these accidents are not only unnecessary and out of the ordinary catalogue of events, but that they are due entirely to public supineness and to the avarice and blind folly of railway directors. We have no wish to prejudice popular opinion in the last particular case. Let that stand upon its merits, to be disclosed in evidence. Perhaps evidence will explain why, after running off the rails for a few yards, the boiler of a locomotive should explode; upon some other hypothesis than that of an old patched-up engine being urged to undue exertion to make up for time wantonly lost during the preceding hour. Whether this be so or not in this case, we care not. What we wish to point out is this, that engine-drivers are not only permitted but encouraged to make railway traffic, save under certain circumstances of expense, hateful to travellers by unnecessary and dangerous delays. Most, if not all, the railways, now advertise at the bottom of their time-bills something to the effect that the time-bills "are only intended to fix the times at which passengers may be certain to obtain tickets from the various stations," and that the company disclaims all liability on account of loss from delays or detention of passengers. We do not believe such an announcement to be legally worth a straw; but under cover of this there is scarcely a train, except the express, which keeps decently punctual time. The drivers are thereby led into slovenly, careless habits. Old, repaired engines, which would be utterly worthless for rapid traffic, are kept in the service as quite good enough for people who do not pay express fares. They dawdle along the line, to the disgust of wearied passengers, until at last, perhaps, a collision takes place—perhaps the driver, suddenly impelled to a sense of impending peril, puts steam on and explodes the whole rickety contrivance. Then the company have heavy damages to pay, and pay them cheerfully, hoping that "this sort of thing, you know," will send future travellers into the first-class mail express, where the speed is treble, the accommodation even by stoppages perfect, and the danger reduced to a minimum by the most careful management and most liberal expenditure.

It is obvious to any mind but that of a railway director that this kind of policy is suicidal. The proof of it is furnished by the curiously small dividends derived by shareholders in railways, although these have become appliances of national necessity and universal use. It is found that profits are largely increased by excursion trains travelling at a high speed and at a minimum of price. It is also found that profits are dissipated by damages incurred by slow high-priced carelessly-regulated trains. We leave the more sentimental aspect of the matter out of the question, for we can scarcely consider the directors as taking crushed limbs and desolated households into account save as matters of damage to be "compensated." But we would humbly beg shareholders, in lines on which exists the kind of management which leads inevitably to such calamities as those of which we have just had an example, to impress upon the directors, in the strongest possible manner, that the interests of the public and of the proprietors unite in demanding care, liberality, and punctuality in the conduct of all that pertains to railway travelling. If the directors persist in being slow to learn this lesson, they will have no cause to complain when legislative interference is exerted in behalf of public safety.

A NEWSPAPER in the English language, the *Rio Mail*, is now published in Rio de Janeiro.

BEQUEST TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The will of James Tulloch, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., of Montague-place, Bedford-square, has been proved by the surviving executors and trustees—namely, the relict, and Charles Rivington, Esq., of Fenchurch-buildings. The personality was sworn under £90,000. His collection of pictures on the decease of his relict, in the event of neither of his sons being alive at the time of her decease, is bequeathed to the trustees of the National Gallery, and which are to bear this inscription:—Presented by the late John Tulloch and his brother, James Tulloch, F.R.S.

GARIBOLDI.—General Garibaldi is godfather to 4500 children, and 2000 boys have received his name. He is honorary burgess of ninety cities and towns, and honorary president of 120 associations. He has twenty-one swords of honour, of which eleven have been sent from abroad. Since 1859, three thousand addresses of devotedness have been sent to him. In consequence of the improvement introduced into the cultivation of the land which he possesses at Caprera, his annual revenue from it amounts to 3000*l.* originally it was almost nothing.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN, accompanied by the younger members of the Royal family, left Balmoral yesterday (Friday) on her return to Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE OF WALES is to lay the foundation-stone of the Warehousemen and Clerks' new schools on the 11th of July next.

THE DINNER OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE REGISTRATION ASSOCIATION, fixed for Tuesday, June 9, is postponed until Friday, June 26, on account of the Uniformity Bill being fixed for the 9th inst.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been commenced in Liverpool for the purpose of erecting a monument at Richmond to the memory of General "Stonewall" Jackson.

MR. HENRY FAWCETT, who unsuccessfully contested the boroughs of Southwark and Cambridge, is a candidate for the Political Economy Chair at Cambridge.

IN BURGUNDY and all along the River Rhone the vineyards are perfectly free from the oidium.

THE ERNEST MALONE cleared from New York on the 18th of February, for Bristol, and has not since been heard of.

THE FEDERAL DEBT is estimated at present at 984,000,000 dollars, of which 400,000,000 dollars is in legal-tender currency.

THE CLAIM TO THE DUNDONALD PEERAGE, on behalf of the second son has been rejected, and the original marriage in Scotland has been decided to have been a legal one.

A YOUNG WOMAN, lately discovered serving as a soldier in the ranks of an Illinois regiment, became so irritated by the observation it brought upon her that she shot herself dead with a revolver.

BETWEEN May 16 and June 13, a period of twenty-eight days, sixteen steamers were advertised to leave America for England, or four every seven days.

DR. RIENDERHOLT, says *Galignani*, has successfully administered fatty substances as an antidote to strychnine.

KING FERDINAND OF PORTUGAL has arrived in Paris, and has paid a visit to the Emperor. The King, who travels incognito, purposes passing a fortnight in the capital, and probably will pay a visit to England. The Prince of Orange is also at Paris, and has visited the Emperor.

THE EX-DICTATOR LANGIEWICZ is now a close prisoner in the fortress of Josephstadt, and whenever he takes the air he is accompanied by an officer, who does not allow him to speak to any of the passers-by.

A HANDSOME marble slab monument has just been erected in Hacknall Church, Notts (where the noble bard himself reposes), in memory of the only daughter of Lord Byron. The monument is ornamented with a beautiful border and the Byron arms near the top.

THE CONFEDERATES have succeeded in raising the guns from the Federal gun-boat Keokuk, and they are now on the fortifications of Charleston.

THE ELECTION FOR THE CITY OF LONDON passed off on Tuesday with but very little stir. No opponent to Mr. Gieschen put in an appearance, and that gentleman was promptly declared to be duly elected. He took his seat in the House of Commons at four o'clock.

ACCOUNTS received from nearly all parts of France are unanimous in stating that the late rain, which has been general, has removed all apprehension of a deficient harvest.

AN OSSIFEROUS CAVERN has been dug into on Windmill-hill, Gibraltar. In it were found human and animal bones, including those of an elephant, hatchets, coral, fish-bones, articles of pottery, &c.

AT A SUNDAY-SCHOOL, the other afternoon, a bright-looking little fellow was asked, "What is conscience?" He answered, very properly, "An inward monitor." And, "What is a monitor?" "Oh, one of the ironclads."

THE HOP-GROUNDS in the department of the Bas-Rhin present a most satisfactory appearance. The stalk is strong, and the plant is rapidly springing up under the influence of the late rain.

IN THE DE WILTES PEERAGE CASE before the Committee of Privileges, the other day, the will of Richard I. was produced in evidence, and it was stated to contain the earliest known autograph of any of the Kings of England. The Royal signature was a cross, followed by the words "Le Roy."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, on being asked recently for a pass for Richmond, replied, "I would be very happy to oblige if my passes were respected; but the fact is, Sir, I have within the past two years given passes to 400,000 men to go to Richmond, and not one has got there yet."

GOLD has been found in the streams and quartz formation of the Cuyuni in British Guiana, in sufficient quantities to remunerate the searchers. It is curious that this is the region which Raleigh believed was an El Dorado. Shakespeare makes Falstaff speak of "a region in Guiana all gold and bounty."

A SLAVE WOMAN, ninety-five years old, was lately discovered near the Rappidan, who had lived all these years on the same plantation, and remembers the war of the Revolution. When asked which was the worse war, her response was, "This be worse war, I reckon, for everybody is killing everybody."

TO THE NORTH OF THE ISLAND OF CORFU a vein of sulphur has been found, which is thought to be of considerable extent. The existence of sulphur was previously known, and it had been partially worked by the peasants, but the supposed extent of this vein is such as to justify the presumption that it may be worthy the attention of the trade.

GREAT PREPARATIONS are being made at Chaux-de-Fonds for the great Swiss Federal shooting match, which is to take place there at the beginning of July. This national festival will be celebrated with great brilliancy. The value of the prizes already exceeds 120,000*l.* A great number of foreign marksmen from all nations are expected, and the Neuchâtel population are preparing for them a cordial reception.

A BOILER EXPLOSION took place on Saturday morning at the ironworks of Messrs. Sparrow and Co., at Bilston, just as the night men were relieved, and no less than four men were killed and fifteen severely injured. Two of the latter were not expected to survive. The cause of the explosion appears to have been the giving way of a seam of the boiler just over the fire.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES.—Accounts from Sherbrooke, Wm. Harbour, and Isaac Harbour goldfields are most encouraging. A gentleman who recently returned from the eastern goldfields says that 35 tons 6 cwt. of quartz crushed at Goldenville yielded 115 lb. 6 dw. of gold. The quartz was taken from the Newfoundland claim on the Mulgrave lead at Isaac Harbour, and is the result of four men's labour for five months.

RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL.—A correspondence which has been going on for some time past between M. Moreira, Brazilian Minister in London, and Earl Russell, and which has been published, has terminated in a rupture of diplomatic relations between England and Brazil. The facts of the case are briefly these:—A predatory attack upon the British vessel *Prince of Wales*, wrecked on the Brazilian coast about two years ago, was followed up by a demand, through our Government, for reparation; and in consequence of delays Admiral Warren, acting under the instructions of our Foreign Office, made reprisals on the shipping of Brazil. In subsequent negotiations the British demands turned upon two points—compensation to the owners of the ship, and an apology on the score of insults which had been offered to three British officers. Ultimately the claim for compensation was admitted, and a sum was definitively agreed upon; while the demand for an apology, to which the Brazilian Government demurred, was eventually referred for arbitration to the King of the Belgians, whose award has not yet been given. In the meanwhile, however, the Brazilians advance a requirement that our Government should express its concern, or in some other form apologise, for the reprisals. But since that measure was deemed necessary, was made by order of the British Government, and was not enforced with any undue violence, there was nothing for which apologies could be tendered. The only available reply, therefore, to the demand of the Brazilian Minister, was a courteous but distinct refusal; but, as the Minister's principals thought fit to persist, and instructed M. Moreira to give the British Government the option of furnishing him either with an apology or his passports, there could be no choice in the matter. The Brazilian Minister, accordingly, has retired from his residence in London to diversify it with a visit to the Continent.

THE NEGRO IN NEW YORK.—I was a witness in 1833, or thereabouts, to the fierce hate borne by the whites in this city to the negroes during what was called the "Abolition riots." A furious mob dashed through the streets, killed or maimed such negroes as they met, fired every house occupied by negroes, attacked the churches, and destroyed the windows where abolition preachers held forth, sacked the residences of leading Abolitionists; and all this sad work continued nearly three days and nights, until the riot was suppressed by the military force. There are the same symptoms evidenced now that were then. The community is keenly alive in its hate. The fire is smouldering, and it will break out fiercer than ever so soon as it gets a chance. Last night the match came very near being applied that will fire this magazine of hatred to the negro. About dusk a negro came through the park. He was an old man, sixty-five years of age. He had not said a word, but was quietly passing the soldiers' barracks. Two of the soldiers commenced beating the poor old negro. Police-officers interfered, and the soldiers attacked them. Seventy policemen came up, and the battle became general, but was soon settled. The negro was stripped of his hat and clothes; but the police saved his life. Some of the soldiers had such the bad, unmerciful feeling, that in forty-eight hours I do not believe there would be a negro man, woman, or child alive, unless concealed under ground. They are regarded as the cause of this war, and are doomed to a dreadful revenge. I do not attempt to philosophise about it, I merely give facts. It is wonderful that they do not go into the interior. There they would be safe. Here they are only safe while Kennedy holds a tight rein over his district, and can place his 2500 policemen at any one point inside of thirty minutes.—*Manhattan.*

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

STRANGE news comes from the Reform Club. There, as you know, all are Reformers, and advocate a wide extension of the suffrage. Some, indeed, go in for universal suffrage; and a great number are, theoretically, believers in the virtues of the ballot. It appears, however, that there is a feeling that, in the government of the club, universal suffrage and the ballot have not been successful, for there is a move afoot to consign the duty of choosing members to a select committee, after the manner of the Carlton. This is a very curious move to emanate from a Reform Club. It will be strange, indeed, if the proposition should be adopted. What will Mr. Berkeley say to this? The practice of the clubs has always been one of his strong arguments. I have no means of knowing whether there is a probability that this proposal will be carried. If it should be, we may be sure that the opponents of the extension of the suffrage and the ballot will not fail to taunt the member for Bristol with this retrograde step when he brings his favourite topic again before the House.

Lord Palmerston has had another attack of the gout. He was not in the House on Thursday or Friday, last week, and rumour said that he was seriously ill. Some said that it was erysipelas that confined him at home. On Monday, however, he entered the House. He looked pale, and walked with a stick. On Tuesday and Wednesday he was not present. It seems he caught cold at the Derby. Blogg says that the noble Lord rode down on horseback. "Did you see him go down on horseback?" Blogg was asked. "No, but I saw that he had spurs on as he stood in the Grand Stand; and I, of course, concluded that he rode down." Which is fair reasoning, but not conclusive. It is not unlikely, though, that his Lordship did ride down, for it is well known that he never gets into a carriage when it is possible for him to mount a horse; and the ride of fifteen or sixteen miles at a stretch would be nothing to him. I do not, myself, believe that this has been a serious attack. Blogg asserts that the noble Lord uses colchicum to a large extent. "He uses colchicum, Sir," said the ardent gossip, "and colchicum, though a temporary remedy, is very dangerous, Sir," &c. I will not give Blogg's prophecy there any weight. I may, however, say that a gentleman who ought to know quietly informed me that the noble Lord never takes colchicum, and this the noble Lord's appearance confirms.

The *Saturday Review* taunts the citizens of London with having again elected a nobody. This is unjust. Mr. Gieschen is not known as a politician; but he is young yet. He is, however, an eminent citizen, a merchant prince, and a scholar, for at Oxford he took a high degree. His speech on the hustings I did not hear, but I read it, and it struck me that there was some pith in that speech that augured a successful future in the house. However, we shall see in time. Meanwhile, let the *Saturday Review* forbear its taunts. The whole of the article is untrue and unphilosophical. It is not true that the large constituencies return the worst men. Neither is the following, which contains the marrow of the article, true philosophy:—"English politicians enjoy the advantage of judging by sample what an English Parliament would be like if it were elected by a suffrage practically so low and so free as that which exists in London." Let us change the place, and see how the philosophy looks then. "English politicians enjoy the advantage of judging by sample what an English Parliament would be if it were elected by a suffrage practically so high and so servile as that which exists at Lymington, which returns Lord George Lennox; or Devizes, which sends us Darby Griffith; or—but we need not multiply examples."

Every one has heard of the Federal "greenbacks." Perhaps many of your readers have but a vague idea of the appearance of these Yankee assignats. One is before me; it is of the bill of exchange size. On the front it bears a well-engraved portrait in oval, about 2 in. by 1½ in., of Secretary Chase, and a promise to pay one dollar. The back bears a piece of engine-turned engraving in green ink, inclosing a circle, in the centre of which it is announced "This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and is receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States."

Railway travellers have the very thing they want at last. A batch of halfpenny time-tables has just appeared, giving, in the simplest and most compact of forms, lists of all the trains between certain towns of importance. For instance, in the Southampton table a list is given, not only of all trains between London and Southampton, but between Southampton and Portsmouth, Ryde, Dorchester, Weymouth, Brighton, Hastings, Salisbury, and Exeter. So simple is the arrangement, a child could understand it.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

NOTHING can be more preposterous than the cuckoo cry that Mr. Tom Taylor's play, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," is not suitable for representation at the OLYMPIC. Even if the Olympic were really the most fashionable theatre in London (which it is not, and never has been), one might plead the general issue of the new piece being void of offence and full of amusement; but when one recollects the buffooneries of the "Wandering Minstrel" and more recent pieces, one cannot realise the fact that a little theatre in one of the lowest thoroughfares in London is at all degraded by playing a clever piece by a clever man, although that piece has strong melodramatic tendencies. And it is decidedly a clever piece. During the eight years in which I have written theatrical criticisms for this Journal, I have made it my practice to say as little as possible about the plots of plays, knowing that most of my readers interested in such matters will have already perused them at full length in the daily press, and I do not intend now to depart from my old system. Suffice it to say that "The Ticket-of-Leave-Man" is a play of the present day, full of human sympathies and human interest, put together with great dramatic skill and a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the stage. Somebody has said it is not original. Likely enough; but, if so, it is admirably adapted, and a good adaptation is infinitely better than a bad original play. It is admirably acted. Mr. Neville plays the hero with intelligence and ability, and without the smallest stage rant; and Miss Kate Saville looks, walks, and speaks like a lady—and an intelligent, educated lady, too. Oh! how many of our actresses who rejoice in being called "piquante," and "fascinating," and have "a witching grace peculiarly their own," might take example by this quiet, low-voiced, modest-mannered young lady, whose artistic earnestness wins favour even with the pitites, who like a full-flavoured article, and the gallery-boys, with whom loudness of voice generally compensates for absence of brains. Mr. Horace Wigan, incomparable in small character parts, is fitted to a nicety as a detective; and Mr. Robert Sontar has left the Brighton Parade for the London boards, and plays a swell with much genial humour.

Mr. George Vining, the new lessee of the PRINCESS'S, has modelled himself on his latest manager, Mr. Fichter, and produced a play called "Court and Camp," a translation of "Fanfan La Tulipe," in which he plays a part very similar to that of Lagardere in the "Duke's Motto." The piece bristles with adventure, life, and sensation, has admirable scenery and dresses, and is a great success.

Mr. Toole's acting as Azucena, in the new burlesque at the ADELPHI, is as thoroughly artistic a representation as was ever witnessed.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS.—The ceremony of inaugurating the South Essex Waterworks, established by a company having for its object in the first instance the supply of the towns of Brentwood, Romford, Ilford, Barking, and the surrounding villages with pure and wholesome water, and ultimately to convey the supply to the eastern districts of London, took place on Saturday, at the source of the supply—namely, the stupendous chalk-pits situated at Grays, near Purfleet, on the northern shore of the Thames.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—Dr. Walter Lewis, the medical officer of the London Post Office, states, in his report just issued, that he has arrived at these conclusions from observations of the health of the travelling officers of the Post Office.—That railway travelling has little, if any, injurious effect on the healthy, strong, well-built persons, if the amount be not excessive and if they take moderate care of themselves; but that persons who take to habitual railway travelling after the age of twenty-five or thirty are more easily affected than those who begin earlier, and that the more advanced in age a traveller is the more easily is he affected by this sort of locomotion. Weak, tall, loosely-knit persons, and those suffering under various affections, more especially of the head, heart, and lungs, are very unsuited for habitual railway travelling.

THE AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

THE difficulties which have so long stood in the way of the acceptance of the Greek crown by Prince William George of Denmark have been satisfactorily removed, and arrangements are said to have made for his proceeding at once to take possession of the throne. Through a long and difficult period the Greek National Government have preserved order, and the nation has shown itself capable of acting with patient forethought until some definite arrangement could be made and the new kingdom established on a secure basis. Notwithstanding the many attempts at disorder by the partisans of reaction or revolution, and the continued strife of parties in the council, it would seem that the future conditions of government have been definitely and satisfactorily settled. It is said that Greece will grant to the young King a civil list of 1,200,000*l.*, to which sum the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands will add the use of two residences, to which is attached a revenue of from 125,000*l.* to 150,000*l.* a year. Prince William is to proceed by land to Ancona, where two vessels of the Danish navy will await him and conduct him through the waters of the Adriatic. A Greek squadron will then meet the young King, take him on board, and proceed without any foreign escort to the Piræus. The King on his entry into Athens will be unaccompanied by any foreigner; that condition having been very warmly advocated by the Greek deputation now at Copenhagen.

It is probable that "King George I." will at once reside at the Regal Palace at the south-eastern foot of Mount Lycabettus, close to the city on its north-eastern side. The building itself, although surrounded by many interesting objects, is large but commonplace, having been built after the removal of the Government from Nauplia in 1835.

HERE AND THERE.

WANTED, A GOVERNESS.

THERE is a sight in London, to be seen every day if you like, such as no other city in the world can equal; a sight which (when I have sufficiently recovered my self-possession and calmness of mind) fills me with a delicious glow of patriotic enthusiasm. Life is so short, I cannot for many days together afford to miss this sight; it seems like a wicked wasting of comfort to refuse the enjoyment. On a fine bright day, when the small white clouds are floating lazily through the blue sky and the sun-baked sparrows are taking their baths in the puddles left by the watering-carts, when the dogs are lapping from the cabstand buckets, and you envy the enjoyment of the lucky being who could catch a cold, or buy a cold, or even take a chill on such a bright, warm summer's day, walk abroad in the parks, or saunter down Regent's-street, or sit under the shade of the broad-spreading trees in Kensington Gardens, and in sheer gratitude for eyesight vow twopence for every blind man you may meet for a month to come. For you shall behold such a show of beautiful women that if you have in your heart but the smallest grain of patriotism—the mere vulgar roast beef and plum-pudding love of country—you will slap your chest proudly and thank Heaven you were born an English-



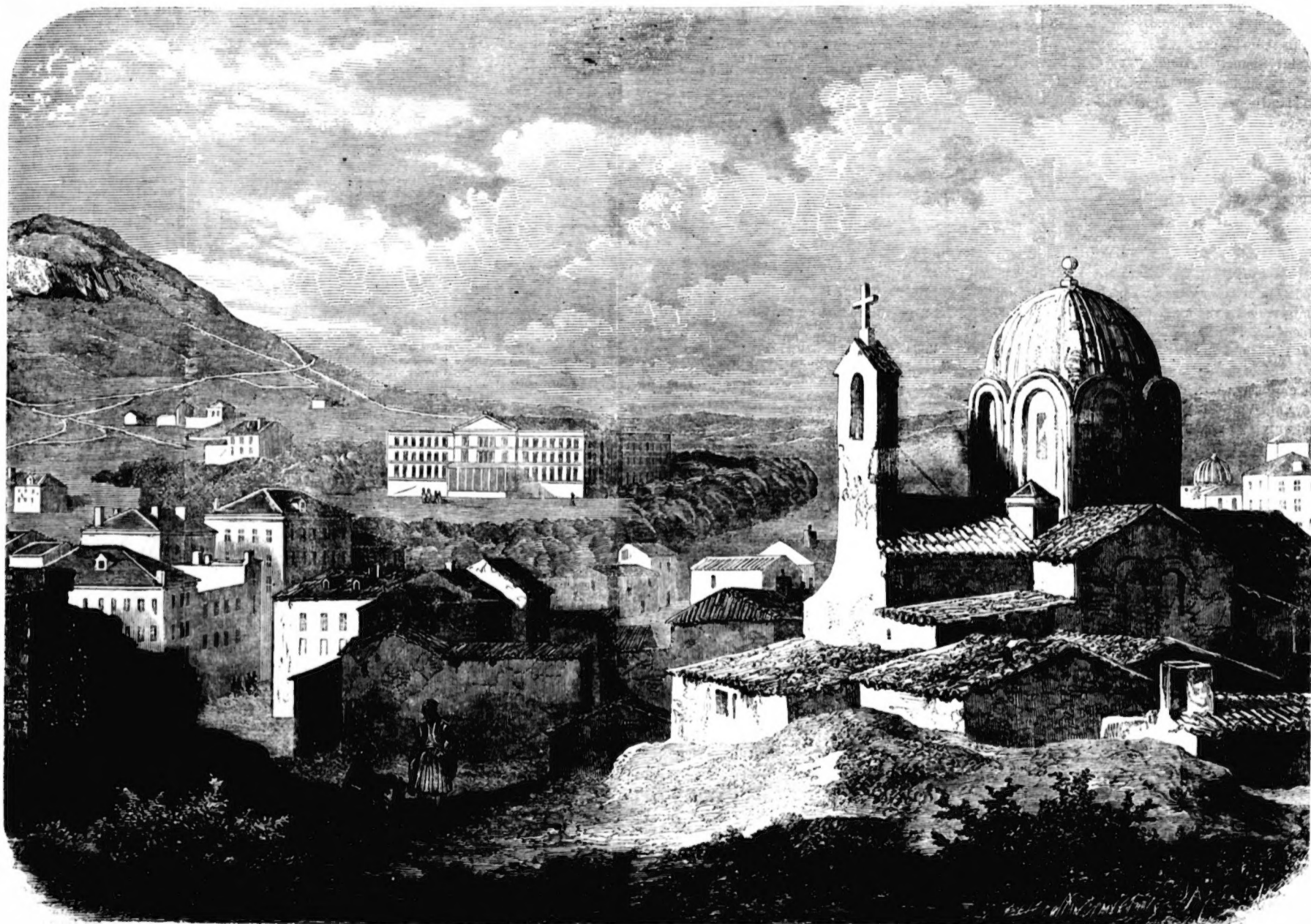
PRINCE WILLIAM GEORGE OF DENMARK, PROSPECTIVE KING OF GREECE

man. They advance upon you from all sides, these lovely faces, and in such numbers that, whilst you stare in wonder at one of them, twenty of equal loveliness escape unadmired. You begin to wish that no foreigners were permitted in England, or that a prohibitive export duty would restrict all the girls to home and colonial matrimony. The notion that they will some day get married is in itself a painful trial. Somebody—the rogue—will some day be lord and master over that lily face with the large eyes that glow with a violet light; somebody—the villain—will, with Ma and Pa's consent, be stuttering his love nonsense to that golden hair and causing that fairy form to tremble with delight. Every one of these adorable creatures must, sooner or later, be led into captivity and sew on somebody's shirt-buttons. It is enough to make any man, even though he has but sufficient poetry in his soul to like truffles, turn monk and forswear orange-flowers to watch this army of angels parading before you in all the insolence of conquering beauty, their bonnet-strings fluttering like the banners of the victorious, their gay parasols turned against you like shields, all swaddled in lace and rustling in silk or soft and crushable in muslin; to see them pass and repass, while you calmly endure every pang of envy, and then, perhaps, to return home and eat a mutton-chop—a mutton-chop!

Yes, walk where you will, whether in Belgravia or Whitechapel, whether in Camberwell or Camden-town, you will meet with so many pretty faces that you will wrinkle your shirt collar like a groom's boot if you attempt to look at them all. Even the servant girls have improved. The bakers' boys and the footmen are having a better time of it than their ancestors. Everywhere noses are improving, eyes becoming finer, mouths growing smaller, teeth whiter, ears prettier, and the whole crinoline creature verging on perfection.

The other day I had occasion to visit the mantle department of one of our largest West-end silkmongers. I was accompanied by a sister, who told me as we entered not to be silly. In a few moments we were surrounded by some half-dozen of the prettiest girls it is possible to imagine. Before ten minutes they were one and all performing a kind of impromptu ballet, waving mantles in the air, and twisting their backs into the most enrapturing poses. Crinolines whirled before my eyes, shawls whizzed over my head, cloaks floated on the breeze, arms circled in the air, and I was so thoroughly convinced that I had suddenly fallen amongst Mrs. Frampton's pupils, that, had not my dear sister's commanding presence restrained me, I must have skipped forth, à la Perrot, and spun this one round on her toes, or, clasping the waist of that one, sent her, like a sylphide, floating through space.

Of an evening when I am calm—especially after three cups of tea—I grow very anxious about the future of these pretty creatures. The best four and fourpenny mixed invariably makes me feel philanthropic, and I begin to love my beautiful countrywomen in a brotherly sort of a seeing-them-all-married-and-happy kind of affection. In the fullness of my heart I would present them all with a new copper kettle as a wedding gift. I feel so anxious that they should "settle" that, had I



THE ROYAL PALACE AT ATHENS.

E N G L A N D V E R S U S A U S T R A L I A.



GOVERNESSES HERE.

the wealth of a Rothschild, I am convinced I should ruin myself in hats and feathers. But a painful fact wakens me from my charitable dreams. The Registrar General and the Census are opposed to my hopes. In the bluebooks it is printed in black and white that the female population of the land exceeds that of the male by nearly half a million petticoats. We are not prepared at present to say who is to blame for this absurd mistake; we will not accuse the Government of any undue partiality, or abuse any particular county for this cruel

error; we simply state the astounding fact that the bonnets outnumber the coa'tails by such a multitude that five hundred thousand wedding-rings will have to go begging.

What, in the name of mercy, is to become of Captain Nelson's three girls when it comes to his turn to go up aloft and the half-pay ceases? Imagine the graceful Selina, the best waltzer at the county ball, weeping over the *Times* and "Wanted a Governess;" picture the accomplished Catherine, who ever insisted on twelve yards to her

skirts, reduced to ballet dancing in the mantle department; fancy the delicate Margaret, who was ordered to take port wine with her luncheon, immolating herself behind a pastrycook's counter by recommending three-cornered puffs! Without a penny in the world, what are they to do, poor Angels?

The governess market is overstocked. For a salary of twelve pounds you can command an army of talent; you may crowd into your advertisement every accomplishment an encyclopedia can



WANT OF GOVERNESSES THERE.

suggest, from teaching Sanscrit down to darning babies' clothes; and yet the timid, nervous knocks will come to the door, and the pale, anxious faces submit to be stared at and cross-questioned. There is no more painful sight in the world than to be present at the hiring of a governess. There may be three or four seated in the waiting-room, eyeing each other enviously, each hoping that the other will be unsuccessful. They examine one another narrowly, hunting for patches and mendings; and well they know where to look for the places most liable to wear and tear. They can tell by a bonnet-string ironed out for the tenth time how long such a one has been out of an engagement. The gloves so carefully repaired, the worn-out boots cautiously hidden under the gown, the faded skirt and frayed collar—these are the signs on their barometer, and the "needle" tells them truthfully whether the past has been fine or stormy. Each time a fresh knock at the street-door is heard these poor souls make no disguise of their anxiety. They know by the sound whether a fresh rival has come to dispute a living with them. If the summons is a trembling compromise between a single rap and a meek double, a kind of struggle to be better than a housemaid, and yet not so bold as a visitor, then they move restlessly in their chairs, and strain their ears to catch the whispers addressed to the footman on the door-mat, the half-appealing voice struggling to be independent and courageous. I do not envy the trial of the poor girl who is ushered into this crowd of candidates. They are all so sorely pressed and hopeful, how can they help feeling jealous? They look into each other's faces almost spitefully. One pretty, meek creature blushes as if detected of living on weak tea and bread and butter; another, bolder and more experienced, returns stare for stare, with defiant calmness. All this time the examination into accomplishments and undeniable character is going on in the drawing-room above—the drawing-room for the great lottery prize of twelve pounds a year. How they listen for the ringing of the bell which summons the footman to let out the rejected governess. Then she, whose turn comes next, even before the street-door has been opened, commences putting herself into trim, fitting on her glove, gathering up her thin shawl, or straightening her bonnet, and all wait impatiently for the summons for the "next lady." Perhaps—and then their poor hearts sink like lead, and the eyes look wearied to the death—perhaps the footman, instead of showing out anybody, merely pops his head in at the door and says, "We shan't want any more of you ladies." Unhappy women! They rise up as quickly as a class dismissed from lessons, and, with the anger of disappointment showing savagely on their faces, hurry away to answer the next advertisement, and, most likely, undergo the same sorrow.

After witnessing such a scene, who can resist thinking of the Black Ball passenger line and the splendid vessels with very superior accommodation lying in the East India Docks? Why do not these helpless girls pack up their boxes and pray God for a quick passage to Melbourne and Geelong, Adelaide and Otago? There were—as good Miss Rye sends us word—disembarked not long since at Dunedin one hundred women, and good situations and good salaries were awaiting them. Why should our suffering gentlewomen pine and starve at home, wasting, until their hopes of peaceful life are as thin and worn out as their scanty clothing, when good ships are setting their sails to carry them to the land of comfort and plenty, and a respectful greeting awaits them at the pierhead?

If Miss Claxton's drawing tells truth, families in Australia are badly provided with female aid. It must be hard work for mother to nurse Tommy and hear Julia "do" her spelling. A governess is wanted grievously in that woodcut. Decidedly Tom and Harry ought to be sent to bed for fighting, and little Joe should have his bruised crown rubbed and doctored. The scene at the jam-pot alone calls for Miss Rye and two hundred more young ladies. If a pretty girl, a pale-faced, worn-out creature who had sunk down to her last shilling hunting for food and twelve pounds a year were to enter such a dwelling, how long, do you think, would it take before her trunk were carried up stairs, and every hand stretched forth to welcome her to her new home? Before many days had passed that bearded youth in the corner would be on his knees offering her marriage, and beseeching her, in the usual absurd manner, to accept his hand and fortune, and be a rich woman to the end of her days.

A. M.

PAINTERS' HALL.

ON Saturday afternoon the Worshipful Company of Painters, or, as they were called of old, "Paint Stainers," opened their hall in Little Trinity Hall to a select body of visitors, by way of preparation for their third public exhibition, which began on Monday. In 1860 this ancient company, which is really endowed with extensive privileges, and might, perhaps, if it had moved in time, have become a sort of Royal Academy, displayed an anxiety to devote itself to some sphere of action consistent with its name and ostensible character. Fired with an ambition by no means general among City companies, the "Painters-Stainers" felt that at a time when the nation was even ostentatious in its patronage of the fine arts, it was somewhat anomalous that the only body of persons who took no interest in the matter was a corporation formed ages ago to promote the art and mystery of painting. This anomaly they wished to remove, and as pictures, abandoning their ancient anachronisms, had slipped into precincts governed by more modern patrons, they devoted themselves with laudable zeal to the encouragement of decorative art, at the same time regulating their encouragement by the adoption of a new principle. Generally, when a prize is offered for a choice specimen of some particular kind of work, it is awarded to the firm on whose premises it is produced, while the workman to whose proficiency it owes its existence is altogether ignored. But this plan appeared unrighteous in the eyes of the "Painters-Stainers."

Far more revolutionary in its notions than the magnates of more recent institutions, the old guild arrived at the conclusion that a premium bestowed for the judicious employment of capital was, a best, but a roundabout expedient for the encouragement of art. Hence, not troubling itself about the names of the employers under whose auspices John Brown made a plank look like a block of marble, it picked out John Brown himself, convinced that he was the proper man to wear the mark of honour, when the requisite illusion was effected. Not masters but artisans are recognised by the "Painters-Stainers," and, while the names of the latter make a showy list in the catalogue of their exhibitions, the glories of the former are unrecorded. Resolved to give every man a fair chance, the "Painters-Stainers" exhibit every specimen that is submitted to them, and so well does their system work that, though their hall is ostensibly opened to the good, bad, and indifferent, they have to show nothing that is bad, little that is indifferent, and of the good very much. The imitations of marble and of inlaid work exhibited in this third season are really marvellous. The inlaid woods and ivory copied by Mr. Foster Spotswood, who has gained a silver medal, are so copied that it is only by a strong effort of imagination one can realise the fact that they were produced by the brush only, while, as for a decorative piece by Mr. John Graham, whose medal is of bronze, the appointed judges have been themselves puzzled to ascertain whether the ground is only the natural wood, or whether it has been produced by consummate ability in the art of graining. It should be added that the prizeholders not only receive medals, but have the freedom of the company conferred upon them if they pay for the requisite Government stamp. Among the visitors on Saturday were two Royal Academicians of eminence—Messrs. E. M. Ward and Hart—who expressed the highest admiration at the proficiency of their brethren in the humbler walks of pictorial art.

THE MAJORITY of the foreign officers in the Turkish army have claimed their discharge, in order to join the Polish insurgents.

THE LATE LORD HERBERT.—Preparations are being made for the immediate erection of the statue of the late Lord Herbert of Lea, at Salisbury, the public inauguration of which, it has been decided, shall take place on Monday, the 29th of June, the day on which the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation will be observed this year. The statue, which is by Baron Marochetti, is to be placed in the Market-place, immediately in front of the Council Chamber, on the site heretofore occupied by the Russian gun captured during the Crimean War, and presented to the city by Lord Panmure. The only inscription on the pedestal will be "Sidney Herbert," the honoured name by which he was best known. On the day of the inauguration the statue will be handed over to the Mayor and Corporation of the city.

GUILDHALL AND ITS ROYAL VISITORS.

THE great event of the coming week will be the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the City, where preparations have been made to give them a splendid reception. The civic records contain particulars of the magnificent hospitality with which on numerous occasions the Sovereign or Heir to the Throne has been welcomed as the guest of the Corporation; but it may be doubted whether the present demonstration will not surpass them all, both in liberality and in the taste displayed in the details of arrangement. For such of our readers throughout the country who feel interested both in the occasion and the scene of such a brilliant display, we append some few particulars respecting the Guildhall itself, a building associated with almost every important event in the history of London.

The Guildhall (according to Stow, the first of City topographers) was originally in Aldermanbury, and was the court, berie, or hall of the Aldermen. This must, however, have been in very early times, for, although Stow himself saw the ruins of the old building, Fabian declares that the present hall was begun to be rebuilt in the twelfth year of Henry IV., by Sir Thomas Knowles, Mayor, and that Henry V. granted certain privileges of freedom from toll and waterage to the carts and boats bringing materials for the rebuilding. The executors of the famous Richard Whittington gave £15 and £20 towards paving the hall with Purbeck stone; and Sir William Harlot, draper, who was Mayor in 1481, contributed £50 for the same purpose.

The south porch was completed in the reign of Henry VI., but was very considerably altered from the original design in the reign either of Elizabeth or James I. One of the last gifts for the completion of the building was that of Sir Nicholas Alwyn, Mayor in 1499, who on his death, in 1505, left by will the sum of £73 6s. 8d., to purchase a hanging of tapestry for State occasions.

The kitchens were built about the year 1501, the first banquet held in the Guildhall itself having been celebrated at their completion, during the Mayoralty of Sir John Shaw. Previously to this date the civic feasts had taken place either at Merchant Taylors' or Grocers' Halls.

In 1699 the building, having been entirely defaced by the Great Fire, was renovated, and considerable alterations took place. The south front was cased with stone, several additions were made to the architectural ornaments, the shapes of the windows were altered, and the present ceiling was substituted for the roof of openwork timber, which formerly resembled that of Westminster Hall.

Most of these renovations were executed, from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, about three years after the fire, in which the whole of the interior and outer offices were destroyed. The walls themselves were of such massive solidity as effectually to withstand the flames. They are 4 ft. thick, and supported by nine buttresses of three stories on each side and four at each end. A pamphlet, called "God's Terrible Voice in the City," published in 1667, says:—"Among other things that night, the site of Guildhall was a fearful spectacle, which stood, the whole body of it together, in view for several hours (that was the roof) after the fire had taken it without flames (I suppose because the timber was of such solid oak) in a bright shining coal, as if it had been a palace of gold or a great building of burnished brass."

The Great Hall itself is 153 ft. long, 49 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high, having been computed to hold about 7000 persons. The side walls are divided into eight spaces by clusters of circular columns, the outer ones being surmounted by shields bearing the arms of the United Kingdom, the city of London, and the twelve principal livery companies. The statues of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, which were placed beneath the eastern window in 1838, formerly occupied the front of Guildhall chapel. At each end of the hall is a large Gothic window, occupying the whole width, both of them richly decorated. The east window is painted with the Royal arms of the United Kingdom, the stars of the orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick, and the jewel of the Garter. The apex of this window bears the arms of Edward the Confessor. The west window is similar to that at the east end, bearing the arms of Edward III. and Henry II. The raised platform at the east end of the hall is called the "hustings," and is used for the courts of hustings and for the assembling of the Lord Mayor, Sheriff, and officers on common halls and elections.

The most striking objects in the hall, however, are, of course, the celebrated giants Gog and Magog, the former occupying the south-west angle and the latter the north-west, and so, as it were, supporting the west window. These terrible colossal figures, so often spoken of for the purpose of subduing the disobedient spirits of the 'prentice lads, who believed that they came down to dinner when they heard the clock strike one, are each about fifteen feet in height. One bears a battleaxe, sword, and shield; the other a staff with a chained ball and spikes, and a sword, bow, and arrows. The origin of these gigantic warders of the civic hall is somewhat obscure, but many good authorities regard them as representing Corinthus, a Trojan giant, who came over with Brutus, the great-grandson of Eneas, the first conqueror of Britain; and Gog-Magog, the last of the British giants, immortalised in the first volume of "The Percy Histories." There is a very popular belief in the antiquity of the two images which now stand in the Guildhall; but, in truth, they date no further back than the year 1708, having been made by Richard Saunders, a Captain of the Trained Bands and an eminent woodcarver, to supersede two old wickerwork giants which had before that time been carried at the processions, and graced a triumphal arch at the end of King-street on the restoration of Charles II. The presence of giant warders, however, is of great antiquity; for in 1415, when Henry V. entered London by way of Southwark, a male and female giant stood at the entrance of London Bridge; and at the same place a giant champion awaited Henry VI. in 1432. The images of Corinthus and Gog-Magog also greeted the entrance of Philip and Mary in 1554, and at Temple Bar welcomed the coming of Elizabeth in 1558.

In the second space on the north side is the monument of the Earl of Chatham, who is represented as a Roman senator embracing Commerce and directing the helm of government. The figure of Commerce is represented as pouring plenty into the lap of Britain, while the City, in her mural crown, addresses her protector. The inscription on the tablet was written by Edmund Burke.

The Duke of Wellington's monument occupies the fourth space. The great General is represented between Peace and War—Peace being on his right hand, and claiming his regard. The relief at the base exhibits the decisive charge at the Battle of Waterloo and the closing of the British and French lines, with Shaw, the Life Guardsman, lying in front. The only inscription beside the name of Wellington is "Wisdom, Duty, Honour."

The sixth space on the north side is devoted to the monument of the great Admiral Lord Nelson, over a medallion of whom Britannia is lamenting, while Neptune regards her with pity. Behind these the City of London is represented inscribing the hero's deeds on a pyramid. The base of the monument bears the representation of the Battle of Trafalgar, and in a recess at each side there is the figure of a sailor—one heaving the lead, the other holding a cartridge-rammer and sponge. The inscription was written by R. B. Sheridan.

Beckford's monument occupies the seventh space. William Beckford, who was born in Jamaica, and was said to be one of the richest men in the City, became an Alderman for the ward of Billingsgate in 1752, Sheriff in 1756, and was twice elected Lord Mayor, 1762 and 1769, the latter period of his office only having been half fulfilled at the time of his death in 1770. The monument consists of three figures, and represents him delivering that celebrated speech to the King, of which Gifford declares he never uttered one single word; although the general account is that Beckford, being at Court on May 23, 1770, and the King sitting on the throne, he desired leave to say a few words, at which request the King was too ill at a loss how to act, since it was entirely without precedent, copies of all speeches to the Sovereign being previously transmitted to Court. The King eventually bared him, however, but made no reply. The speech which he is said to have uttered is engraved on the monument, erected by his fellow citizens in Guildhall. On one side is a figure representing the City of London in mourning, and on the other Trade and Navigation. The monument of William Pitt is on the south side of the hall, immediately opposite the memorial of his father, the Earl of Chatham. On his right hand stands Apollo, representing Eloquence and Learning; on his left Mercury, symbolic of Commerce

and Policy. The lower part of the monument is occupied by a figure of Britannia, seated triumphantly on a seahorse, her right hand grasping a thunderbolt. The inscription was written by George Canning.

The entrance to the present library of Guildhall is to the right after entering the porch, and, with its valuable and admirably-arranged museum, is one of the most interesting of London institutions. Both library and museum are open, except during the month of August and the second week in November from ten till five daily.

It would be impossible within these limits to name even the principal among the hundreds of curious volumes on the shelves, or the valuable and ancient specimens contained in the museum. Amongst the most noticeable are the various relics which have been discovered during the excavations in the older localities of the City. There are funeral urns, amphore, lamps, stipes, and tablets, with the marks upon them of the leather thongs by which they were tied; and, what are perhaps more curious, sundry specimens of Roman shoes (crepide) with lachets, and some of them studded with a plentiful supply of hobnails. There is the sign of the Boar's Head kept by Mrs. Quickly, and restored in 1668; a collection of rare monastic and conventual seals, and a valuable cabinet of trade tokens of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The collection of autographs is choice, if not numerous. Amongst them will be found that of Shakespeare, attached to the counterpart of a conveyance of a house in Blackfriars; a letter from the Duke of Buckingham describing the Fire of London; two letters from Cromwell to the Corporation; and others of more modern date, and from distinguished hands.

One of the most carefully-preserved relics of civic state, however, is deposited in the Chamberlain's Office. It is a mace, or jewelled sceptre, about eighteen inches long, and formerly used on the occasion of the Lord Mayor elect taking his oath and being invested with the chief magistracy. There is no date affixed to this, but it is supposed to have been made in the early part of the fifteenth century, and is similar in design to that which appears in the famous "Shrewsbury Book," in the British Museum, as being borne by one of the officers of Henry VI.

The staff of the mace is of crystal, cut and channeled, and alternated with bands of gold. The workmanship is rude enough, although the coronet surmounting the staff is made of darker gold, and is so much better executed as to lead to the opinion that it is a later addition. This coronet is composed of four crosses and four fleurs de lis, and decorated with three rubies, three sapphires, six large seed pearls, and other pearls arranged in groups. The large stones are all set in such a manner as to project, so that the top of the staff within the coronet supports a shield of the Royal arms, France and England, quartered, apparently painted on vellum.

The flight of stone steps on the north side of the Great Hall leads to numerous offices, while, further on, another flight of steps leads to the Chamber of London, where money paid on behalf of the Corporation is received, and to the Chamberlain's Court, where that functionary sits daily to settle disputes between masters and apprentices, to enrol the latter, and to admit enthusiastic aspirants to the freedom of the City, which may now be obtained at so small a cost as five shillings. This court was burnt down in 1786, and rebuilt by George Dance. The walls of the chamber are decorated with a large collection of engravings and civic portraits.

On the right hand side of the passage the large, arched doorway, half glazed and supported by columns, leads to the old King's Bench Court, which was, indeed, the Mayor's Court, and built in 1425. The wall at the north end still exhibits some remains of ancient ornamental work. The court is decorated with numerous paintings, amongst which is one of "The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c., presenting an address to Louis Philippe, King of the French, at Windsor Castle, Oct. 12, 1844." This picture, all the figures in which are portraits, was presented to the Corporation by the King of the French, painted by Alaux. Besides this, there are portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte (Ramsay); of William III. and Queen Mary (Van der Vaart); a picture of Minerva (Westall); "Conjugal Affection; or, Industry and Prudence," representing the usual civic reward of those virtues in the attainment of an Alderman's gown; "Apollo washing his Locks at the Castilian Fountain" (Hamilton).

The fourth door on the left of the corridor is that of the reading-room, for members of the Corporation and their friends. It is a handsome oval room running from east to west, comfortably furnished, and decorated with several fine paintings and other interesting memorials.

Beyond the entrance to the reading-room we reach a large lobby containing several doors, the most ornamental of which is that of the Court of Aldermen, a fine room, erected in 1614 for the meeting of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs. The walls are of paneled oak, with gilt mouldings, originally covered with tapestry representing the history of Nebuchadnezzar. The Lord Mayor's seat is surmounted by the arms of the United Kingdom, the door by those of the City, and a clock, beneath which is inscribed the motto, "Audi alteram partem." The ceiling is finely embossed, and round the border are painted the arms of some thirty of the Lord Mayors, from 1782 to 1822, the same ornamentation being continued in painted glass in the windows. The centre of the ceiling is occupied by an oval painting by Sir James Thornhill, representing the city of London with the mural crown upon her head, and bearing a shield emblazoned with the City arms. She is attended by Minerva and two boys, one supporting the sword, the other the cap of maintenance and the mace. Peace presents her with an olive-branch, and Plenty is pouring out riches from her horn. This picture is encircled by richly-executed wreaths. The four compartments at the end of the oval are occupied by figures of boys representing the cardinal virtues; while over the mantelpiece there are allegorical figures of Justice, Liberty, Piety, and Truth, with others also painted by Sir James Thornhill, and for which, with the paintings, he was presented in 1727 with a gold cup worth £225 7s.

The Common Council chamber is at the end of the gallery, and is a handsome room, erected by George Dance, in 1776, its length being 45 ft. and its breadth 30 ft., with a lofty ceiling, containing a fluted dome in the centre and windows at each side. This court is, in fact, the civic parliament, composed of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen, and contains a collection of valuable paintings and sculpture.

Not staying to examine the minor offices, even though one of them is devoted to that important body the Commissioners of Sewers, and only delaying for a moment to look at the large portrait of Sir W. Williams, of Kars, in the vestibule, we will return to the Great Hall, and, at its eastern end, emerge by a doorway which leads to a flight of wooden stairs, beneath the platform of which is the entrance to the crypt, the most elegant and perfectly preserved, perhaps, in England, and measuring 75 ft. in length by 45 ft. in breadth, while the crowns of the arches are 12 ft. 6 in. from the pavement.

From the time of the Great Fire to 1844 an accumulation of rubbish three or four feet deep had pretty well choked up the place; but in the last-named year some sort of clearance was effected, and repairs commenced, the floor being paved with Duckwell's cement concrete. The chamber is divided into three aisles of four arches each, by six clusters of circular columns, and fourteen half and quarter columns, with bases and capitals of Purbeck marble, from which spring the ribbed groins of the vaulting, their intersections covered with sculptured bosses and shields. Amongst the latter, one on the south-east bearing the arms of Edward the Confessor; and one on the north-east those of the See of London. The north and south aisles had formerly eight-mullioned windows of three lights each, walled up a long time ago; three of them have been lately opened, two on the north side and one on the south; and a third on the north side has been converted into the principal entrance, which has glass doors. At the east end in each angle is a small pointed doorway communicating with the towers which formerly led to the roof; in the centre is an early English arched doorway, in good preservation, now converted into a window. In the north-west angle is a large antique bowl of Egyptian red granite, presented to the Corporation by Major Cockson, in 1802, as a memorial of British achievements in Egypt. This crypt is bounded on the west by a stone wall, having an early pointed doorway in the

"No one does anything well till he has done it several times badly, and learnt the use of his faculties. When the exigencies of life have forced us to do and say all sorts of difficult and delicate things, often enough to let us perceive and correct the awkwardness of our first blunders, we get by experience a confident facility of saying and doing things, which is called manner. But the trying occasions which

put our competence of manner to the test are in real life sprinkled thinly, and if we come upon them unprepared by previous experiment we naturally find ourselves at fault and make a sorry figure.

"The advantage of the drama, and especially of the extemporaneous variety of the drama which has become naturalised on these boards, is that it represents life under conditions imagined at will.

Circumstances are moulded to suit the exhibition of particular phases of human action and sentiment; character and conduct are simulated with an experimental freedom which could never be felt by inexperienced performers on the stage of real life, where serious consequences are at issue.

"The pressure of responsibility which everybody feels in all he does and says in his own person is removed when he assumes an ideal character and line of conduct, linking himself into a chain of imaginary circumstances with which he is only identified as long as the performance continues. He throws himself into the part without fear of misconstruction, gives a free rein to his fancy, and recklessly puts forth all he imagines some other person placed in the given situation might do and say.

"But as every one's conception of other characters is more or less tinged with the colour of his own identity; while he thinks he is representing something quite foreign to himself he really is learning to give expression to various phases of his own nature. We perceive the qualities of other minds by sympathetic analogy to some kindred ingredient in our own. In our own persons this key-note to another man's prevailing tone may never have been struck. We may keep it carefully mute; it may be neutralised and suppressed by other qualities which prevail in us and are neutralised in a differently balanced constitution of mind. For all men are made in the same image, and all characters are compounded of precisely the same list of faculties and propensities, the difference between man and man resulting from variety of proportion, not diversity of elements.

"In representing a character outwardly dissimilar from his own, an actor brings to the surface and puts in motion an element in his nature usually hidden and dormant. Possibly it may be a noble and generous spark habitually smothered under a bushel of false shame. 'Full many a gem of purest ray serene' lies lost in 'the dark, unfathomed caves' of timidity and reserve. Indeed, I am persuaded that the fairest side of our humanity is mostly worn as lining. If this be so, it is extremely good for us now and then to try the experiment of turning our everyday costume inside out, that both we ourselves and those we live with may learn what we are made of.

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES, DEDICATED BY NATURAL SELECTION TO DR. CHARLES DARWIN.



NO. 6.—WHAT MAKES YOUR EARS SO LONG?—(DRAWN BY CHARLES H. BENNETT.)

Any sort of stir has a tendency to bring our better qualities to light. If you shake a scuttful of gravel the big pebbles come to the top. Stirring times jostle great men to the front of action; stirring scenes, whether in real life or its artificial representation, shake up our strong points into evidence and teach us self-knowledge, self-control, and self-respect.

"So much for the advantages of extemporaneous dramatic effort to the actor; and now let me say a word or two on its result to the audience. When each performer is only furnished with the outline of his part instead of the very words he has to say, this extemporaneous dialogue will necessarily have a variety of style and language, and a perpetual influx of collateral suggestion which distinguishes such dialogue very markedly from that of a play elaborated by one mind occupied only with the development of the business.

"There is an element of gain in this spontaneous variety, but it is accompanied by important drawbacks. Redundancy, irrelevance, confusion, and incoherence are almost unavoidable. Insignificant details are en- out of all proportion; suggestions that have nothing to do with the fable are introduced to fill some awkward pause, and are got rid of with difficulty. At other junctures everybody wants to speak at once, and then the audience hear nothing but the confusion of Babel; and, as this plethora of inspiration often occurs at an important crisis of the action, the audience miss the turning-point of the situation in the hubbub of excitement on the stage, and the coherence of the plot is lost. This sort of scramble is not bad fun for you. With all its faults, it is full of interest to us, who are your parents and near relations. Every now and then you hit off passages and scenes that would delight an impartial audience. But I think, with a little more care and method, you might organise a performance of much more sustained merit, combining the advantages of spontaneity and prearrangement.

"If you are willing to make the experiment, and if the experiment succeeds, we will venture before the public, and invite the neighbourhood to our entertainment on New-Year's Eve. Two eminent hands, Messrs. Whitmarsh and Stensal, have prepared a couple of skeleton plays, which they will read and explain to you. Mr. Jamwith has un-

dertaken the arduous position of manager. He will cast the parts, with this limitation, that those performers who are the heroes and heroines in the one piece are to be the villains and villainesses in the other. A good many rehearsals will have to be gone through, in which, after each scene, the dramatist will offer his suggestions and emendations, putting you through the scene again if necessary. In cases where the author and performer disagree (and such things will happen even in the best regulated theatre) the manager will decide. If the manager and author come to difference of opinion, the manager will put the question to the general vote, and against the vote of such majority there will be no appeal. If any debates arise, the manager will see that they are conducted and the votes taken according to Parliamentary usage. Perhaps, before I quit the chair and call on our dramatists for their particular schemes, I may take the sense of the house on the project in general. As many of you as are in favour of getting up the plays as proposed for New-Year's Eve will hold up their hands. Those of the contrary opinion. Carried unanimously."

Lord Pemberwold descended from the stage amid much applause. He felt satisfied that, whatever else came of the experiment, he had provided a test of the organising and diplomatic talents of the two young men, who now tossed for precedence in unfolding their plots. That part of their task was easy enough; but when it came to indoctrinating the dramatic personas with their parts—criticising, suggesting, and retrenching—then the tug of war would supervene in real earnest.

(To be continued.)

WHAT MAKES YOUR EARS SO LONG?

OUR Engraving this week contains a very careful portrait of a gentleman named Bray, who went one evening in last January to a conversazione or

intellectual tea meeting; while there, and giving himself airs and graces that did not, either by Nature or Art, unto him belong, he talked Raw Science and Modern Philosophy until he made a Spectrum Analysis of himself.

His Neck grew out and his Forehead grew in; his Face grew down and his Ears grew up; his Person became hideously rotund, his Knees showed through his trousers, he became, in fine, such a donkey, that he was on the point of crying "Hee-haw!" when off flew his head into the form of a Goose. Goose flying. Goose dying. Goose packed and ready to be cooked. But the body. Ah, the body! A Block. An empty Butt. A Barrel of Beer. A Cotton Nightcap, and at last (over his head) an Extinguisher.

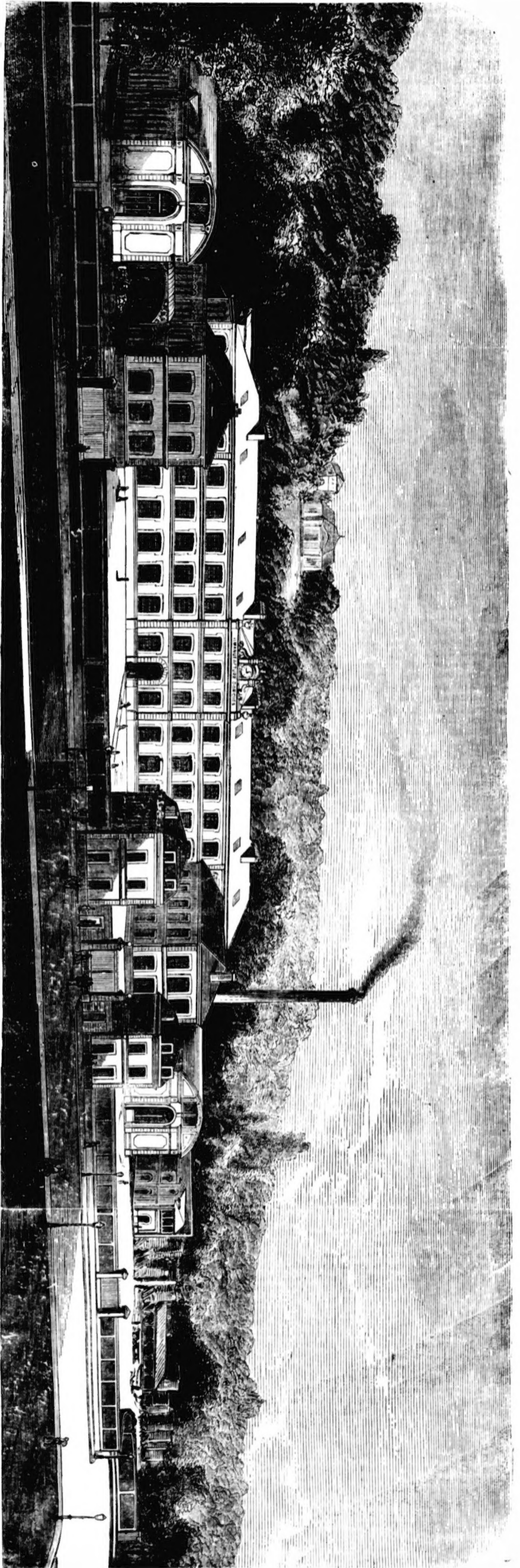
So warning take in time, if you cannot tell the truth without



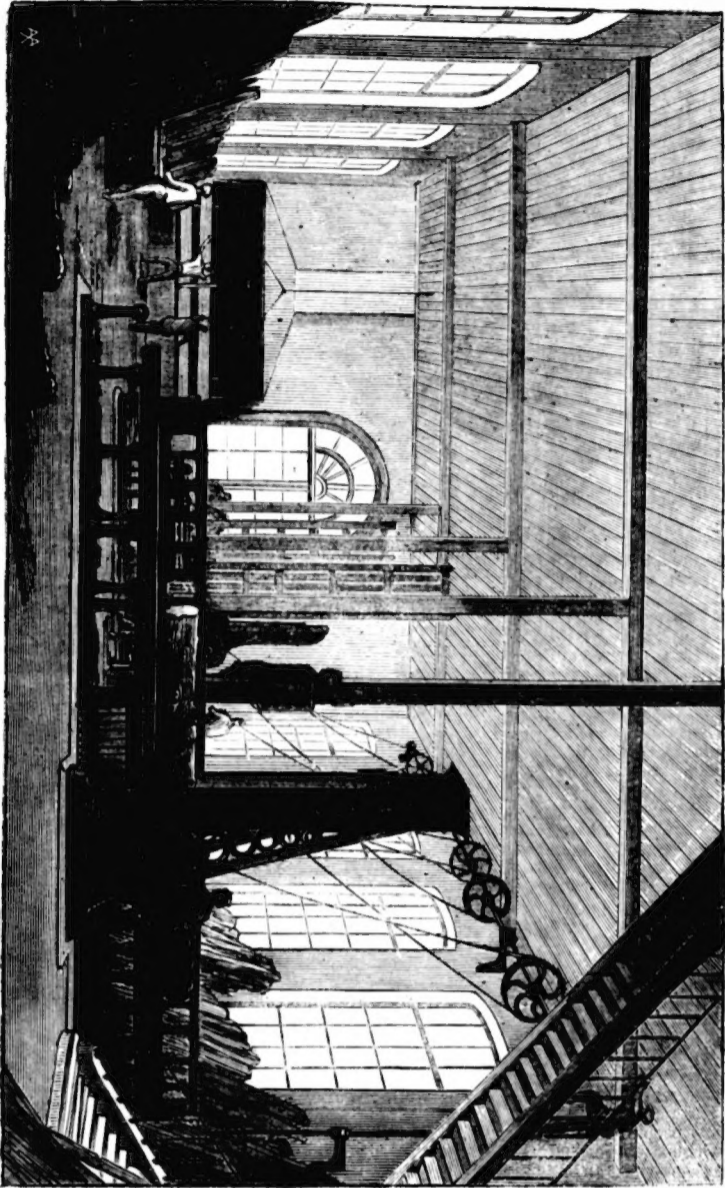
JULES FAVRE, OPPOSITION DEPUTY FOR PARIS.



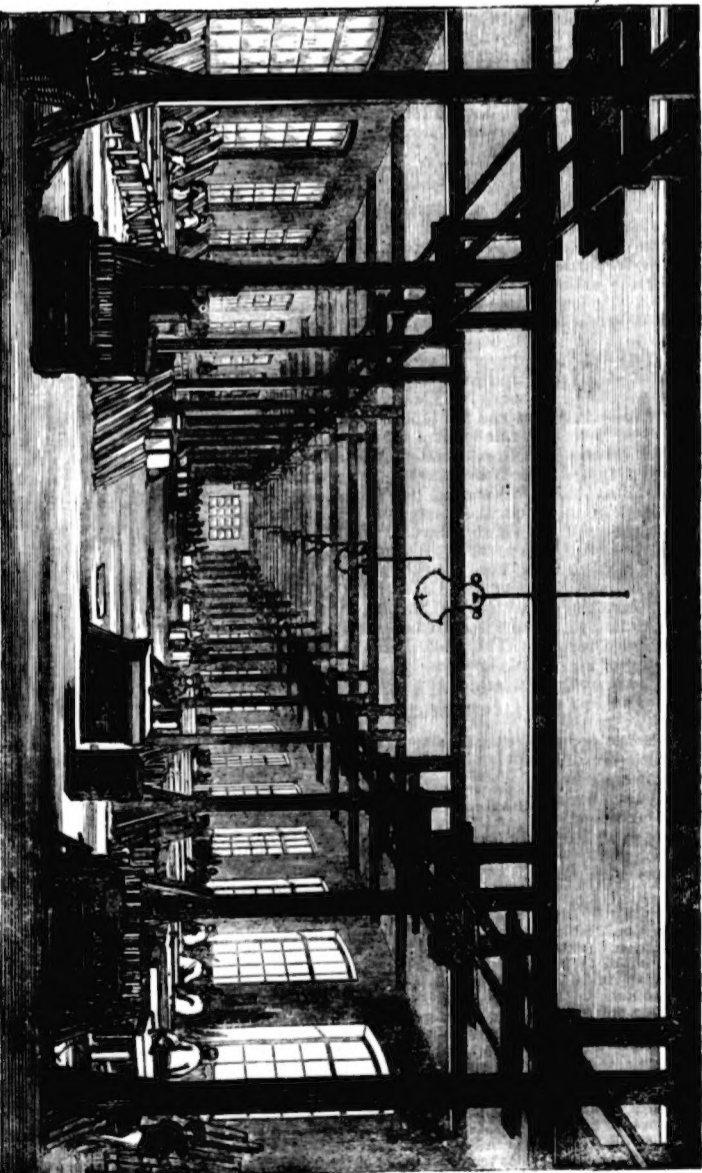
EMILE OLLIVIER, OPPOSITION DEPUTY FOR PARIS.



ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUM AND ORGAN MANUFACTORY, AT IVEY, PARIS.



THE SAW-MILLS.



THE JOINERS' SHOP.

blushing; if you say "I am greater, wiser, 'cuter, better than Faraday, Rawlinson, Kingsley, and Maurice," then, stay at home quietly, or, who knows, you may burst up like this gentleman, and find yourself a Donkey, whose head is a Goose, and whose poor trunk is hollow enough to be an Extinguisher.

MM. JULES FAVRE AND EMILE OLLIVIER.

Of the Deputies elected by the several districts of Paris, perhaps the most distinguished are MM. Thiers, Jules Simon, Jules Favre, and Emile Ollivier, of the two last-named of whom we this week publish portraits. The efforts of the Government to defeat these candidates were of the most determined and unscrupulous kind; but it is believed that by his very virulence M. Persigny frustrated his own object. Several amusing incidents occurred in the course of the contest, one of which was the turning of the tables upon the Government candidate who opposed M. Jules Favre in the fifth district. On the 30th of last month M. Lévy, the Government nominee, convened a public electoral meeting, which was attended by 2000 people. No such large meeting would have been tolerated on the initiative of any independent candidate. The meeting, after listening patiently to M. Lévy's speech, and his answers to several questions put to him, voted by acclamation that he was no man for them, and broke up with the cry of "Vive Jules Favre!"

M. Jules Gabriel Claude Favre was born at Lyons on the 21st of March, 1809, and, in consequence of his great reputation as an advocate, is perhaps better known in England than most of his colleagues. He was studying for the Bar at the commencement of the revolution of July, 1830, and commenced practice soon afterwards, attaining rapid success, both on account of the pungent irony and force of his oratory and the extreme liberalism of his opinions. From that time to the present, indeed, M. Favre has been the champion of French Republicanism, and in 1836 he had attained a high public position, and has been considered the first of the French orators, since he combines the rare qualifications of powerful sarcasm, fluency and singular purity, and correctness of expression. Some of his great speeches in the well-known causes in which he has been engaged have been striking examples of his peculiar faculty. After the revolution of 1848 he was appointed Secretary General of the Ministry of the Interior, and was the author of the famous circular to the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, as well as of the "bulletins" of the same year. He also officiated for some time as Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

M. Favre voted in favour of the prosecution of MM. Louis Blanc and Cavaignac for their part in the insurrection of June, 1848, and refused to join in the vote of thanks to General Cavaignac. He was one of the most strenuous opponents of the present Emperor after his election to the presidency, and became leader of the Montagne after the flight of Louis Bonaparte. After the coup-d'état of 1851 M. Favre was elected to the General Council of the Loire et Rhône, but refused to take the oath to the new Constitution. It was he who defended Orsini in a speech remembered for its eloquence and power, and when, soon afterwards (in 1858), he again became a member of the Legislative body, he once more distinguished himself by his opposition to the law of deportation, to the war with Austria, and to the restrictions suffered by the press.

M. Emile Ollivier was, in 1848, the youngest of all the Republican Commissioners, and, after having served in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, he was called to a prefecture under the administration of General Cavaignac. In 1849 he was called to the Paris Bar, and in 1857 was returned as a representative by the electors of Paris. With an ardent love of liberty, M. Ollivier possesses some of the qualifications of a successful orator, and in several of the debates has distinguished himself as much by the force and clearness of his reasoning as by the fidelity with which he maintained his first political sentiments.

ALEXANDRE, PERE ET FILS, THE GREAT FRENCH HARMONIUM MAKERS.

THE harmonium has of late years assumed a commercial and musical importance only second to that of the pianoforte. The tones are produced by what is called the free-reed, a tongue of brass, fixed at one end, and left free to vibrate when acted on by a pressure of wind, and so producing a musical tone. It combines in a remarkable degree the advantages of a powerful tone, great extent of compass, and the capabilities of sustaining sounds and of imitating the expression of the human voice. To these qualifications it adds extreme simplicity of construction, smallness of size, and the great recommendation of keeping in tune.

The free-reed is very ancient, having been used in India and in China from time immemorial. Its revival in Europe dates only from the commencement of the present century. We need not dwell upon the attempts that have been made from this time to improve free-reed instruments; suffice it to say that the labours of MM. Grénié, Cosyn, Sebastian, Erard, Pinsonnat, Martin, Pape, Debain, &c., have all disappeared in the claims of MM. Alexandre, of Paris, who, with great mechanical knowledge, and untiring energy and zeal, have succeeded in bringing the harmonium, or *orgue expressif*, as the French call it, to the utmost possible perfection.

The manufactory of the eminent firm placed at the head of this article was founded in 1829 by M. Alexandre the elder; at that time simply an ingenious workman, to whose activity and intelligence it chiefly owes its fame and prosperity. For a series of years he made experiments in the free-reed, which resulted in such success that rendered his name famous in all parts of the world, not excepting China and the Indies. Joined in business by his son, they united their strength, and obtained at the Exhibition Universelle of 1855 the only medal of honour awarded for excellence in harmoniums. At the International Exhibition of 1862 MM. Alexandre deservedly obtained a prize medal for "novelty of construction of harmoniums, cheapness, combined with excellence of manufacture, and fine quality of tone."

Although the harmonium is chiefly regarded as an instrument for sacred music, it is equally adapted, from the number of its orchestral resources and power of expression, for the drawing-room or concert-room. It is at once a church instrument and a theatre instrument, a drawing-room and a concert-room instrument. It occupies but little space, and it is portable. As a means of social recreation in the drawing-room or private chamber, the harmonium is a great boon to the public. The instrument is made of various sizes and prices, so as to accommodate all classes of purchasers. Its varieties of tone, or power to imitate different instruments, depends, of course, upon its number of stops. On the larger instruments, with the full complement of stops, all the varieties of the orchestra can be imitated; and even upon the smaller-sized ones little operatic airs, properly arranged, can be played with an effect not to be obtained upon the pianoforte, or indeed any other single instrument.

M. Alexandre claims our notice especially as the introducer of the percussion action. Its use is to gain a more prompt articulation of the notes. It may properly be termed the pianoforte action, as it consists in a series of hammers attached to the keys, similar to those used in the latter instrument, which give a gentle blow to the reed at the moment of striking the key or opening the valve. The effect of this is to make the note speak with rapidity and precision. It is of indispensable use in instruments intended for the drawing-room, and of the greatest possible advantage in performing the higher classes of church music. In fact, this is one of those inventions which created a revolution in the instrument, and rendered M. Alexandre's harmoniums superior to all others.

One of the most approved inventions of the indefatigable M. Alexandre is the drawing-room model. As many persons have found it difficult to overcome the use of the expression stop, this instrument is enclosed in a well-box, which is acted upon by a knee-pedal. This pedal is in two pieces, the left wing swelling the bass, the right one the treble. By this means a perfect crescendo and diminuendo, in either part or in both together, can be obtained with the greatest facility.

But, perhaps, the greatest achievement of this maker is the church harmonium, with two rows of keys and a pedal clavier—a perfect

substitute for the organ. The upper key-board has a Venetian swell, and acts as a soft or choir organ; and the lower key-board answers the purposes of a full organ. Its mechanical details are exceedingly simple, and not liable to derangement from damp—a great recommendation for church use. We hear, also, of a new invention of the same firm, which promises to be of great utility in the performance of organ music. The instrument is without draw-stops, the varieties of tone being produced by mechanical contrivances acted upon by the feet, thus rendering it unnecessary for the fingers to quit the keyboard during performance.

"To impart to the sounds of the harmonium," says M. Berlioz, "a religious and dreamy character—to render them susceptible of all the inflexions of the human voice and of the majority of instruments—such is the object M. Alexandre has both proposed and accomplished."

As an instrument for sacred purposes, the harmonium certainly possesses many important claims upon our notice. In small country churches, where there are no funds to purchase an organ, or where—if a patron be found to present one—an organist could not be paid, the harmonium ably supplies its place.

As regards the player, there is no difficulty; the Vicar's lady, or the family governess, by the aid of a small guidebook and a few days' practice, will become perfectly competent to accompany the simple psalms and chants. A few chords that produce no effect on a pianoforte, make a "heavenly sound" upon the harmonium. Indeed, the small skill required in its performance is one great charm of this instrument.

The musical service in some of our country churches might be greatly improved by the introduction of a harmonium. It would be the means of a "harmonic civilisation" in some places, and cause in time the banishment of those "grotesque howlings" which too often mingle with our religious service.

A greater boon to the public has never been devised than the five and six guinea harmoniums—instruments within the means of the humble artisan. Then, also, we have the seraphina-angelica, or harmoniflute, a portable instrument made in the form of a small oblong box, measuring only 18 in. by 9 in. This sweet-toned little instrument is used for playing melodies, and is of great use in leading a village choir. It may also be used with good effect in playing the violin or flute accompaniments to the classical sonatas of Mozart, Beethoven, &c. In fact, it serves as an efficient substitute for either of these instruments as an accompaniment to the pianoforte in any class of music that may be desired. But to particularise all the inventions of this eminent firm would far exceed our space.

MM. Alexandre formed the plan of an establishment upon an extensive scale for the manufacture of these delightful instruments, and were fortunate enough to secure the old castle and domain of Ivry, which was purchased at considerable cost. Workshops and buildings were soon erected, and the ground, which was formerly a barren space, in less than a year presented a series of commodious and even elegant buildings. The workshops are models of internal arrangement. Those for the preparation of timber—the tall limes, the centenarian oaks, the light poplars, and trees of all kinds—are especially interesting. In a few minutes the most obstinate trunk is cut and divided into blocks or thin planks. Circular saws, horizontal saws, saws to carve the wood propelled by steam, and all the inventions of modern skill are here brought to bear. The workers in iron, copper, and steel have also their machines and respective workshops. Then we have the extensive rooms of the tuners and regulators, men of accurate knowledge and experience, who unite their efforts to produce a harmonious whole. Once finished, the harmonium is sent to the showrooms, where it awaits the packer to be forwarded to its destination.

The antique and solitary manor of Ivry is now peopled with an active and intelligent colony of artisans, and, where cabbages and radishes once grew, harmoniums are produced by thousands. In one year (1860) the factory of MM. Alexandre made 7000 harmoniums; and in England Messrs. Chappell have sold since 1851 upwards of 13,000 harmoniums; and Messrs. Metzler and Co. an equal number.

An interesting feature of MM. Alexandre's establishment at Ivry is the lodging-houses for the workmen. Each house consists of a dining-room and kitchen on the ground floor, two chambers on the first floor, a garret or loft above, and a cellar below. In the front is a small garden, where the occupants may enjoy a little revenue by keeping fowls, rabbits, &c. Altogether the establishment of MM. Alexandre may be quoted as a model one.

The old castle has been modernised and made an elegant dwelling. MM. Alexandre reside in it, overlooking their industrious colony. The workmen, numbering one thousand, under the direction of M. Mendes, enjoy every comfort of roof, air, space, and health. How preferable to the heights of a Parisian sixth floor!

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

ALTHOUGH we are now in the very height of the musical season, it so happens that the past week has not been remarkable for the production of novelties. Indeed, paradoxical as it may seem, the chief novelty has been "Il Trovatore." The novelty, we must hasten to explain, has consisted, not in the work itself, but in the assumption by Mlle. Patti of the character of the tragic heroine. Even those best acquainted with this gifted young lady's talents, as evinced in the lighter operas to which she has hitherto been restricted, were quite unprepared for the power and force which she exhibited in this more arduous rôle. We have not the slightest hesitation in affirming that, of all the numerous prime donne—too numerous, alas!—who have essayed the character in England, Mlle. Patti has been by far the most successful in investing the character with poetical significance. Whether our prejudiced public, accustomed to associate the part with such powerful soprano as those of whom Mlle. Titiens forms the most prominent example, will accept Mlle. Patti's more delicate rendering remains to be seen. Signor Mario has resumed the part of Manrico, which he abandoned three years ago. When in good voice he sings the music as no other living tenor can, and never fails to enact the troubadour lover with such grace and passion as we may vainly seek to parallel either on the Italian or on the English stage.

At the second of Mr. Lumley's benefit performances, the "Figlia del Reggimento" was presented, "by special desire" of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who honoured the theatre with their presence. The last act of "La Favorita" was also given; and Mlle. Piccolomini personated the heroine of both operas. At the third performance "Don Giovanni" was the opera chosen. These representations have had little artistic value, but they are worthy of notice as graceful tokens of the gratitude and respect inspired by a worthy manager among nearly all the members of his troupe. The last of these performances is announced for Monday next.

The last Philharmonic Concert was chiefly noticeable for a performance of Beethoven's G major concerto, by Mlle. Arabella Goddard, the absolute perfection of whose instrumentation was never more strikingly illustrated than on this occasion. Dr. Wylde continues to display immense energy in the direction of his so-called "New Philharmonic Concerts." Spohr's little-known symphony, "Irisches und Götisches," was performed at the fourth, given last Wednesday, when Mlle. Alboni's invaluable services were also enlisted.

DINNER TO LORD ELCHO, M.P.—Lord Elcho was entertained on Tuesday evening at a regimental dinner by the members of the London Scottish Volunteer Corps, in honour of the successful results growing out of the investigation undertaken by the Volunteer Service Commission appointed at the instance of the noble Lord. The company sat down to dinner in the large hall of the Freemasons' Tavern, which, when filled from end to end with uniforms and Highland costumes, presented a gay and animated appearance; overhead were suspended banners of the different clans represented in the corps. The Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., one of the Captains of the London Scottish, occupied the chair, Lord Elcho, as the guest of the evening, sitting at his right hand; and there were likewise present the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Fife, Lord Colville, the Lord Advocate, Hon. A. Kinaird, M.P., Mr. Strirling, M.P., Mr. Malcolm, M.P., Colonel M. Murdoch, Sir Roderick Murchison, Hon. F. Byng, Captain Sir M. McGregor, R.N., &c.

A CONGRESS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY for the three Scandinavian kingdoms has just assembled at Gottenburg. Among other reforms in the interest of Scandinavian unity which appear likely to be adopted is the metrical system of money, weights, and measures.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. should be remarkably grateful to Mr. Anthony Trollope, for, unless good taste and common sense be utterly evaporated, the circulation of their *Cornhill Magazine* must be due solely to the excellence of the novel which he contributes to its pages. The instalment this month is equal to any of its predecessors, containing, as its gem, a most admirable description of a Government board and its component members; a description which will be amusing to all readers, but specially titillating to those acquainted with the arcanæ of a public office. But the rest of the contents are simple twaddle. Of course, one expects "Romola," of which everyone says, "What a pity it is so uninteresting, when it's such a picture of Italian life," which, being interpreted, means that no one reads it. There is an article on "Spiritualism," a superstition which the writer wishes to scorn, and which he does eventually ridicule, before which he is greatly hampered by the "Truth stranger than Fiction" paper by Mr. Robert Bell, containing the accounts of the capering chairs, tables, and floating mediums, published in the same magazine three years ago. The writer terms Mr. Bell "a respectable, and, in general, credible witness;" with which faint praise Mr. Bell is damned, and his whole theories subsequently mocked at. Then there is a story called "Sibyl's Disappointment," which shows us that, among the upper classes of society, the Sir Johns and Lady Anns, and *hoc genus omne*, young ladies are in the habit, not out of jealousy but merely from diabolical spite and mischief, of forging letters of proposal from bright gentlemen to glowing ladies and killing said glowing ladies when awful discovery is made. If this be true, what a comfort to think one does not mix with the upper classes of society; and how anxious it makes one feel for the safety of certain of our own class—novelists and actors, for example—who one sees in the chronicles of fashion are bidden to the mansions of the great. "Paint, Powder, and Patches," and "The Newspaper Writers of Germany," are chip-in-porridge padding articles. To statisticians and physiologists I leave criticism on an argument concerning "The Future Extinction of Blue Eyes," and touch upon a paper called "To Correspondents;" rhyme and rhythm put into prose setting; the old editorial complaint of "so much work to do," but in more dreary, puny, childish, weak, nonsensical manner than I have ever had the ill-luck to see it. *Accipe hoc—*

But ah, what mischiefs him environ
Who claps the editorial tire on!
'Tis but a paper thing, no doubt,
But those who do it soon find out
The weight of lead—ah me! how weary—
One little foolscap sheet may carry!

Not merely those who do it, but those who read it! Shade of Catnach, listen!

There is diversity in *Blackwood* if there is not much amusement. "A Glance at the Italy of Cavour" is, perhaps, the truest and least partial criticism on the acts and position of the great Italian statesman that has yet appeared. The writer has another designation for a spade than its homely Saxon name, and his opinion of Cavour's double-faced diplomacy will astonish some of the "gushers" of the ultra-Liberal press. "Rough Notes of a Ride to Babylon" are good in their commencement—a description of life in Bagdad, very fresh and very Oriental in its colour—but tame in the account of the actual ride. "Constitutional Tendencies" tends to prove that so-called maladies are really created by the manner of life of the sufferer—e.g., if you drink two bottles of port and are drunk, your inebriety arises from a cause generated by yourself and not from a constitutional tendency. There is a good and just article on Bishop Blomfield, a growl at Mr. Booth's book of "Epigrams," with some good specimens unknown to the writer of the book, but quoted by the *Blackwood* reviewer; some verses—"Crinolinions"—which bear Professor Aytoun's stamp and ring, like his Tennyson-parody "Caroline;" and the first part of a new series of *Carlingford Chronicles*—"The Perpetual Curate."

If Mr. Sala's "Breakfast in Bed" in this month's *Temple Bar* be scarcely so appetising as its predecessors, he makes amends by giving us a most admirable gossiping article on his stay in Copenhagen, which is full of pleasant humour and quaint observation. Indeed, the whole number is very good. In verse this magazine always bears off the palm, and we have this month three capital short poems. There is much wisdom and shrewdness, not unminged with pungent sarcasm, in the article "New Notes from Old Strings"—a paper worth reading, were it only to see the variety of study in which its author must have indulged. There are two articles on artistic topics—one a light description of artists' studios just before the pictures are sent in to the Academy; the other, an earnest and thoughtful essay on "Truth in Art." There is also a long and exhaustive criticism on the poetry of William Lisle Bowles, by the veteran scholar Mr. J. A. Heraud. I am doubtful whether all readers will indorse Mr. Heraud's eulogy, but they must reverence the spirit in which he has treated his subject. In addition to these, there are the continuation of the serial novels of Miss Braddon and Mr. Dutton Cook, and an instalment of the clever sketches of female portraiture, "Daughters of Eve."

The *Victoria* opens with a very interesting article, a translation of a feuilleton published in an Italian journal (*L'Ephéméride*), by Professor Villari, who was special Italian commissioner at last year's Exhibition, and who writes on "Popular Instruction and Social Manners in England and Scotland in 1862." The Professor's essay is of a far more sterling and thoughtful character than any similar production of recent date, for, compared with it, even the sketches of M. Esquiros read like light literature, and it is, we are informed, only the precursor of a great work on the same subject. Mr. Thomas Hood and Mr. George MacDonald each contribute a very pretty set of verses, and Mr. Tom Taylor has the continuation of his article, on "The Great Actors of 1775," the instalment this month consisting entirely of a translation of Lichtenberg's criticism on Garrick. Mr. Nassau Senior's "Journal kept in Egypt" has greatly increased in interest, and is now pleasantly readable. The resumé articles called "Social Science" and "Literature of the Month" seem misplaced and uncalled for.

The *Churchman's Family Magazine* is capitally illustrated and eminently respectable; but it certainly does not lay itself open to the charge of being lively. The most readable article in the number is on "The Conduct of the *Times* Newspaper in Relation to the Church of England," which is written with spirit and gentlemanly feeling, and is devoid of all malevolence.

The best article in the *St. James's* is on "Life in America," by Major Byng Hall; the worst, some doggerel, called "Last Words," which ought never to have been admitted to the dignity of print.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held on Tuesday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Rewards amounting to £22 13s. were voted to the crews of the life-boats of the society at Hastings and New Brighton (near Liverpool), for putting off and rescuing the crew of ten men from the brig *Levant*, of Bristol, and four men from the smack *Britannia*, of Ramsgate, which were wrecked during the gale of last month. The *Lyme* Regis life-boat had also been the means of bringing to a place of safety the schooner *Vulcan*, of that place, which was observed during the same gale of wind to have broken from her moorings off *Lyme*. The silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote on parchment were voted to Mr. G. Beaton, Inspecting Chief Officer of Coastguard at Fraserburgh, and to Mr. Alexander Forbes, shipbuilder, of Peterhead; and the thanks of the institution inscribed on vellum and £5 to W. J. Parsons, A. Gray, J. Simmons, and two other coastguardsmen, in testimony of their gallant conduct in rescuing, at considerable risk of life, eleven out of fourteen of the crew of the ship *Genoa*, of Liverpool, which, during a very heavy gale of wind and high surf, was wrecked some time since on Ratray Bigg Rocks, near Peterhead. Various other rewards were also voted for saving twenty-seven lives from different wrecks during the late gales. It was reported that the executors of the late Mrs. Ann Cutto had paid to the society her munificent bequest of £1000. The trustees of the late Mr. James Miller, of Glasgow, had also paid to the institution a legacy of £100 left to it by that gentleman. It was also reported that at the annual meeting of the Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, held on Saturday last, it had been resolved to make a voluntary subscription throughout the order in aid of the National Life-boat Institution, in consideration of its philanthropic and national character. Payments amounting to £376 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

BRIGHTON and BACK for 3s. every SUNDAY and MONDAY.—Trains leave Victoria, Kensington, and London Bridge Stations at 9 a.m., returning from Brighton for Victoria at 7.15, and for London Bridge at 7.30 p.m.

The Victoria Train will call at East Croydon, and the Kensington Train will call at Chelsea, Clapham Junction, Crystal Palace, and Norwood Junction, going and returning. Return Tickets—First Class, 9s.; Second Class, 6s.; Third Class, 3s. Single Tickets—First Class, 8s. 6d.; Second Class, 5s. 6d.; Third Class, 2s. 6d.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO PORTSMOUTH.—TRAINS leave London Bridge and Victoria at 8 a.m., calling at East Croydon at 8.20 a.m., EVERY SUNDAY, for Portsmouth, Havant, Chichester, Woodgate for Bognor, Arundel, and Worthing, returning the same evening. Fares: First Class, 9s. 6d.; Second Class, 6s. 6d.; Third Class, 3s. 6d., there and back.

HASTINGS for 3s. 6d.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS run every SUNDAY from Victoria and London Bridge, at 8.10 a.m., calling at East Croydon at 8.30 a.m., for Hastings, St. Leonards, Eastbourne, Pelegrave, and Lewes, returning the same evening. Fares: First Class, 7s. 6d.; Second Class, 5s. 6d.; Third Class, 3s. 6d., there and back.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING, South Kensington—A GRAND MILITARY CONCERT, in aid of H.H.H. the PRINCESS'S MARY FUND, for Providing Nurses for the inmates of the CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM, will be given in the International Exhibition Building, South Kensington (by permission), on SUNDAY, JUNE 13.

under the immediate patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and Her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide.

The bands of the Household Brigade, consisting of The First Life Guards, The Second Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards (Blues), The Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, and the Scots Fusilier Guards, will perform on this occasion.

Admission, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d. Tickets to be obtained at St. James's Palace, St. James's Palace; Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 9, Old Bond-street; Mr. Warton's Library, at George's-place, Knightsbridge; Messrs. Keith and Frowse, 48, Chancery-lane; and at Austin's Ticket Office, 28, Piccadilly.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—BRETHOVAN NIGHT on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.—Pianoforte, Mmes. Arabella Goddard; Violin, Herr Japha; Violoncello, Signor Patti. Vocalists, Mr. Sims Reeves, C. Newton, Mr. Benoit. Seats, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

BRETHOVAN NIGHT at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

MR. SIMS REEVES will sing "Adelaida" (accompanied by Mmes. Arabella Goddard, "The Savoyard," and "The Stolen Kiss," by Brethoven, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, No. 28, Piccadilly.

MDME. ARABELLA GODDARD will play Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata for Pianoforte alone, and John Signor Patti's Brethoven's Sonata in a major, for Pianoforte and Violoncello, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8. Seats, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING OUTRAGE, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Thursday and Saturday Mornings at Three.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATIONS, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved seats, 1s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

MR. DAVID FISHER'S FACTS AND FANCIES, Musically and Dramatically Illustrated.—Mr. David Fisher will appear Every Evening (except Saturday) at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Saturday Afternoon at Three. Songs from Norfolk, Gabriel Gage, Esq., Giovanni Viotti (with violin solo), Fitzpoppyshead, Mmes. Rouge et Noir, de Jenkins, the Real received with acclamations. Pianist, Mde. Henke. 8 a.m., 2s.; 4 p.m., 3s.; 6 p.m., 1s. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

POLYTECHNIC.—All the Lectures and Entertainments, as delivered before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Hesse, and Professor Pepper's Ghost Lecture, Saturday at Four and Eight, and every other day at Half-past One and Eight. Von Weber's Grand Opera of "Der Freischütz." Engagement of Herr Sumner for his remarkable imitation of birds and other animals. Entirely new series of Dissolving Views of Poets and the Poems, with Lectures by J. Milward, Esq., describing the Rights and Wrongs of that Country. Pneumatic Wonders by J. L. King, Esq.

RAPHAEL.—THE HOLY FAMILY, by Raphael, being returned from the inspection of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House (who has been graciously pleased to express his admiration of it), is now ON VIEW DAILY at 191, Piccadilly. Admission, 1s.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. Song with Chorus ad lib. 3s.; ditto, for Piano, 2s.; ditto, Piano Duet, 4s.; ditto, Harmonium, 3s.; ditto, Harp, 3s.; ditto, Military Band, 4s.; ditto, Orchestra, 4s.; and a 4th part, 3s. 6d. London: Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street. Publishers to the Queen, H.H.H. the Prince of Wales, and Napoleon III.

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JONES and SON'S £2 2s. CONCERTINA, mahogany, full compass, 48 keys, screwed notes, covered box, rosewood; superior tone and finish, mahogany box, 23 3s.; others to £1. Catalogue gratis.—Crystal Palace, Edmonton, E.C.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY, at MOORE and MOORE'S 104, Bishopsgate-street Within.—These Pianos are of rare excellence, with the best improvements, recently applied to the action, and of the highest quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from Eighteen Guineas. First-class pianos for hire, on any terms of purchase. Jury award. International Exhibition: Honourable mention "for good and cheap pianos." Carriage-free.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL, and GREAT SALE OF BEST KID GLOVES, at 9s. 6d. pairs. All the New Summer Muslins, Mohairs, Grenadines, Balzaines, Barège, &c., from 10s. 6d. the Full Dress. Stripes, Checks, and Fancy Silks, 5s. 6d. Full Dress. Black silks, bright, wide, and durable, 1 guinea 12 yards. Muslin Jackets, 4s. 6d. Black Lace shawls, 12s. 9d., usual price, 2s. 6d. Patterns sent free. BAKER and CRISP, removed to 108, Regent-street, opposite site.

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LADIES' INDIA, WEDDING, AND JUVENILE OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, the cheapest in London, is at 3, New Coventry-street; and 2 and 3, Sidney-alley, Haymarket. Hosiery, Lace, and Sewed Muslin Warehouse. Outfits and Wedding Orders to any extent on the shortest notice. GEORGE HIMUS, Proprietor. List post-free on application.

A. BLACKBORNE, Laceman (by appoint- ment) to her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF WALES, has the honour to inform Ladies requiring Bruxelles, Chantilly, Malte, Honiton, or other lace suitable for the MARRIAGE, COURT, or BALLROOM COSTUME, that, from his Continental arrangements, he always has on exhibition at his TROUSSEAU and SPECIAL LACE DEPOT, No. 35, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, the Largest and most Reasonable Stock of FLOUNCE TUNICS, BRIDAL VEILS, SHAWLS, and MANTLES to be had in London. Wedding Orders and India Outfits on the shortest notice.

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SILKS—SILKS—SILKS! Black Glacé Silks, wide width, from 3s. 6d. per yard. Black Gros Grain Glacé (now much in demand). Black Duquesne, Gros Rois, &c., all of the best make for wear. Fancy Stripes, at 5s. 6d., 12 yards, all bright silk. Wide-width Fancy Checks, in all the new colours, 3s. 12 yards. Fancy Stripes (much worn), wide width, all new shades, 3s. 6d. 12 yards. These are worth 3s. 6d. per yard. Rich Plain Glacé, wide width, 3s. 6d. per yard. New Broché, 16 yards for 3s. 6d. New Checks, good, at 3s. 6d. per yd., wide width; usual price, 4s. 3d. JAMES SPENCE and CO., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard. Close on Saturdays at Five o'clock.

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DURBAN BANK, Natal, South Africa. NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks are prepared to Receive Deposits and Issue Letters of Credit, payable on presentation, free of charge, at the offices of the above-named bank, at Durban, in the Colony of Natal:—Messrs. Cunliffe and Co., 24, Lombard-street, London. Messrs. Cunliffe, Brooks, and Co., Manchester. The Leeds Banking Company, Leeds. The Alliance Bank, Liverpool.

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4 Table spoons 0 12 0	1 Brought forward 45 5 8
6 Dessert spoons 0 18 0	1 Gravy spoon 0 7 0
6 Dessert forks 0 18 0	1 Pair sugar tongs 0 3 6
6 Tea spoons 0 18 0	3 Tablespoons 0 3 6
3 Egg spoons 0 9 0	6 Butter knives 0 3 6
1 Soup ladle 0 13 0	6 Cheese cutters 0 11 0
1 Pair fish carvers 0 14 0	1 Pair of meat carvers 0 7 6
3 Sauce ladles 0 9 0	1 Pair of chicken carvers 0 7 6
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